

BEREA PUBLISHING CO.  
(INCORPORATED)  
STANLEY FROST, Manager  
Entered at the Post-office at Berea, Ky., as second class mail-matter.

# THE CITIZEN

Devoted to the Interests of the Mountain People

Vol. XI

Five cents a copy.

BEREA, MADISON COUNTY, KENTUCKY, MARCH 17, 1910.

One Dollar a year.

No. 87

## The Spring Styles Are Here

WE TAKE pleasure in announcing the arrival of our New Spring Styles in Suits for Men and Young Men. We are certain that no other store in this city can show you garments which will compare, from a quality standpoint, with those we are selling. Our policy has been and always will be

### The Utmost Value At Any Price

We aim to make your clothes money go farthest, and to your greatest satisfaction. We rely on your appreciation.

THIS IS THE HOME OF  
Friend Made Clothes

Berea, R. R. COYLE Ky.  
THE CLOTHIER

## NEWS OF THE WEEK

Roosevelt Back to Civilization—Two Plans for Immense and Costly Strike—Taft's Brother-in-law a Suicide—Democratic Leaders Working to Head Bryan off.

MEETING TEDDY:—Roosevelt is back in civilization. Once more the daily movements of the strenuous president can be reported over the telegraph, and as a result he has at once taken a position on the first page of every paper in the country, and he seems likely to hold it for a while. Way up the famous Nile, on which Moses had his little nap, Roosevelt was met by a gang of newspaper men. Every paper that thinks much of itself was represented, and some of the best known writers in the world were there. At Khartum, a little lower down the river, his wife and daughter greeted him, and he is now on his way back to the rest of us. Least any one should be deceived he has announced that he will not talk about politics for some time, and if any one should claim to give his views on any political subject, they will be lying.

YOUNG KNOX LANDS:—The son of Secretary Knox, who made himself famous by marrying a shop girl, and then being driven from home by his father, has got a job. He will sell

(Continued on fifth page.)

## SPRING MILLINERY

Ladies you are most cordially invited to attend my opening of Spring Millinery March 25 and 26, 1910, Corner Chestnut and Parkway, Berea, Kentucky. Mrs. Laura Jones.

## TREASURER'S REPORT

Following is the report of the Treasurer of the town of Berea, Ky., from July 31, 1909, to March 8, 1910:

RECEIPTS	
Fines received from Police Judge 1909	\$ 86.01
Tax Collections for year 1909	228.64
Final settlement with C. S. Rogers	
Collector 1907	199.19
Ballast sold	19.30
License fees	47.35
Individual subscriptions for street improvement	148.00
Funds borrowed from Bank	450.00
Total	\$324.40
DISBURSEMENTS	
Overdraft at Bank at close of last report	16.29
Claim for City Clerk's services	24.55
Assessor's	27.00
Supervisors	24.00
Street labor	138.36
Judgment and cost acc't. meat inspection ordinance	21.25
Attorneys fees	50.00
Books and stationery	15.83
Interest on loan note	36.00
Material for streets	980.88
Freight on ballast	407.00
Commission tax collections	78.95
Surveyors services furnishing grade for side walks and streets	60.68
Balance on hand	164.21
Total	\$1924.40
A copy attested	
C. F. HANSON, Clerk.	J. W. STEPHENS, Treasurer.

## BACK TO THE FARM.

For the last hundred years America has been busy in the developing of her industries. The cities have grown out of all bounds, and the great factories have drawn thousands, if not millions of the youth from the farms, and crushed their life in the whirl of the mighty machines. But at last the tide has come, and the greatest men are seeing again that the real and permanent prosperity of any nation will depend on the prosperity of its farmers and the wealth of its farms. No man has been a greater leader in the industrial development than James J. Hill, but he has seen the need, and here is what he says as to the need of patriotic work in the development of our farms.

"The man," says Mr. Hill in a strong article, "who assumes to be the farmer's friend or holds his interests dear will constitute himself a missionary of the new dispensation. It is an act of patriotic service to his country. It is a contribution to the welfare of all humanity. It will strengthen the pillars of a government that must otherwise be endangered by some popular upheaval when the land can no longer sustain the population that its bosom bears. Here lies the true secret of our anxious interest in agricultural methods; because, in the long run, they mean life or death to future millions, who are no strangers or invaders, but our own children's children, and who will pass judgment upon us according to what we have made of the world in which their lot is to be cast."

## LOOKING TO AFRICA.

The ablest newspaper men of this great country are gathered today at a point some thousands of miles from here, and a thousand miles from the mouth of the Nile. Special boats have been chartered by the great newspapers, and efforts have been put forth as if to report a great battle or some history making event. Yet there is only one man there who can have the least interest to these United States.

That man is Theodore Roosevelt. For him is all this gathering of newspaper brains and all this mighty preparations; to watch him have these men been sent these thousands of miles, to report to a waiting people his least word have the papers spent thousands of dollars. What a tribute this is to a man who holds no official position, and has no power of any kind except what lies in the confidence and faith of the people!

Roosevelt will not talk of politics, he has announced, and yet toward him all eyes are turned, both of friend and of foe, awaiting some word which will be taken as the key of the political situation. While president and Congress are fighting in Washington America looks to Roosevelt with a feeling that his opinion is of more importance than the results of their struggles. Until he speaks all political prophecies will prophecy with great caution, and all politicians will move with care. His word will be accepted by the world as the most vital thing in the political situation today.

And this great tribute is given to a man who has neither money nor organization to back him, who is opposed by the powers that be in American politics, who is hated by the business leaders and feared by the grafters in high places, who has won every step in his advancement against the bitter opposition of the "machine," a man, too, who has made many mistakes and violated many of the rules of American politics. One thing only does he have that has made all this possible:—He has the confidence of the American people, and the character which has earned that confidence. Of all living Americans it is to him that the people turn for defense of their interests, and it is he whom they trust to lead their battle, against oppression and greed.

What a pity it is that the ambitious young politicians of today will not learn the lesson which his career teaches! Or is it that they would rather have the dollars which dishonor brings, than the love and confidence of millions of their fellow men?

## PRISCILLA CLUB BANQUET

A notable banquet in honor of the members of the Priscilla Club was tendered them by their husbands at Boone Tavern last Saturday night. Thirty-five persons sat down to the table and it is safe to say that none ever spent a more enjoyable evening. In some way news of the coming festival had leaked to some of the ladies, and there were not a few new and fashionable toilettes to grace the occasion. The menu, served under the skillful direction of Mr. Taylor, was most excellent, and was as follows:—  
Fruit Cocktail  
Maraschino  
Puree of Celery with Croutons  
Turkey with Oyster Dressing.  
Celery  
Cranberry Sauce  
Potatoes a la Gilette.  
Stuffed Tomato Salad—Head  
Lettuce Garnish  
Saratoga Wafers  
Olives  
Ice Cream Preserved Canton Ginger  
Cakes  
Nuts  
Mint Wafers  
Demi-tasse.

After the physical banquet had been satisfactorily disposed of, the intellectual treat was begun, and the following programme of toasts was listened to and greatly enjoyed:—

Toast master—J. R. Robertson.  
Needle and Thread—C. L. Hanson.  
Swapping—Frank Livengood.  
The Unrewarded Queen—All men.  
Response—Mrs. C. F. Hanson.  
Dr. P. Cornelius was to have responded to the toast "Fountains" but was called away during the meal, and instead a recitation from Mrs. Livengood was enjoyed.

The following were present:  
Mr. and Mrs. Frank Blazer, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Bower, Mr. and Mrs. Jno. Calfee, Mr. and Mrs. Bert Coddington, Mr. and Mrs. P. Cornelius, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Coyle, Mr. and Mrs. George Dick and Miss Myrna Walker, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Faulkner, Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Frost, Mr. and Mrs. C. Fay Hanson, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Hanson, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Livengood, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Robertson, Mr. and Mrs. Mark Spink, Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Schwering, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Woolf, Mr. and Mrs. Carl Hunt.

## OBITUARY

Mr. Wiley Elbridge Harris, one of the best known of the old time residents of this section, died Saturday at his home here, and was buried Sunday by the Masonic Lodge in the Berea Cemetery. He was nearly 65 years old, and had lived all his life near Berea, being born in the old family place near Narrow Gap. He leaves a wife and seven children, five sons and two daughters. His loss has caused general regret and deep sympathy with the bereaved family. The family wishes to express thru The Citizen their deep appreciation of the generous sympathy and kindness which has been so widely extended in their hour of trouble.

Mr. Maek McCormick of Slate Lick died Monday at his home. Funeral services were held at his home Tuesday by the Rev. Howard Hudson, and he was buried in the Berea Cemetery. The large attendance at the funeral testified to the unusual esteem in which he was held.

## HOW ONE TOWN KEEPS CLEAN

Almost as an echo of our editorial last week came the following copy of an ordinance in another little city, sent by a friend who suggests that it would give a good many people new ideas as to what is really meant by keeping a town clean:—

"No person shall throw or sweep in, or place, or drop and suffer to remain in any street, any piece of hoop, board, wood, wire, paper, bottle, bottles, or glass, or any nail, tack, sweepings, sawdust, soil, ashes, cluders, shavings, hair, cloth, manure, oyster shell, clam shell, lobster shell, card, handbill or rubbish or filth of any kind, or any noxious or refuse liquid or solid matter or substance."

The fine for violation of the ordinance is \$25, and it applies not only to the person committing the offense but to his employer, and to any one else concerned in the offense. Wouldn't an ordinance like this properly enforced, do almost as much for the looks of this town as any thing else we could think of?

## LOOK OUT FOR YOURSELF

Consistent saving may be slow, but it is a certain and safe road to riches.

Open an account in our Savings Department, and allow us to assist you to achieve financial independence.

As small an amount as one dollar is enough with which to start an account.

## BEREA BANK & TRUST COMPANY

THE BANK FOR ALL THE PEOPLE

## WASHINGTON LETTER IN OUR OWN STATE

Taft Getting Very Peevish Over the Prospects of the Bills He Favors—Almost No One Left on His Side, The Insurgents Favor His Measures—Stand-patters Hope to Get Today's Help.

Washington, D. C.  
March 12, 1910.

The smile has come off from the face of Pres. Taft, and it is being succeeded by a frown which grows deeper day by day. He is not smiling inside any more, either, and his temper is getting short and vicious. He has all the marks of a man who is badly disappointed, and who is pretty mad because no body will help him do the things he thinks he ought to do.

It is getting clear that Mr. Taft is more or less in the position of the donkey that starved to death between two haystacks, because he couldn't decide which one to begin on.—Mr. Taft decided all right but he got the wrong one. And now he is mad because the other bunch are not helping him out. And he is getting madder and madder.

There is no doubt about Mr. Taft's intentions. He wants to get the best laws he possibly can for the country, and he is anxious to carry out the "Roosevelt policies." He saw that Roosevelt's fighting didn't get very much and he thought he would cultivate the friendship of Aldrich and Cannon and their friends, the men who are opposed to Roosevelt, but who do control Congress. He thought that by smiling he could get them to do something but that by fighting them he would simply fall to get anything.

And this plan might possibly have worked—tho up to date the C. & A. crowd have given him more lies than anything else—if it had not been for the insurgents. Mr. Taft wants about the same things they do and he expects them to see things the way he does, and take what they could get—in other words, help the deal along. He was sure that it would be best for the country, and expected them to take his word for it. But they won't. They want what they want when they want it, and that's now. So, instead of taking the half-way measure which C. & A. are putting out, they are fighting for the things which they believe right. They believe that the real way to get them is to beat the men who are in control, instead of dealing with them.

So there we are. Taft agrees with the insurgents, and is fighting them. He disagrees with the stand-patters, and is helping them. No wonder he

(Continued on fifth page)

National Road Near Here Planned—New Tobacco Pledges (Circulated Eighth District Democrats' Ho—Ohio River Steamer Blows Up.

PLANS GOOD ROAD:—The National Good Roads movement is likely to be of some benefit to Kentucky if Congressman Edwards has his way. He is urging the building of a national pike from Cumberland Gap to Richmond, Ky., to be known as the Boone Memorial Road. He is receiving many letters from people which show how deeply this plan will be welcomed.

NEW BURLEY POOL:—The Burley Tobacco Society is getting ready for another pool this year, and pledges have already been prepared, and will soon be circulated.

EIGHTH DISTRICT RACE:—The Democratic race in the Eighth District has led to a little heat on the part of W. J. Price who was expected to run against Helm, but who has decided not to. He has issued a statement in which he hotly denounces the Committee for calling the primary at such an early date. He says the only way he could cover the district would be in an aero-plane, and he don't know how to run one.

RICHMOND GETS GOLDEN:—The Richmond Baseball team has bought Roy Golden back from Louisville, and expects to win the Blue Grass League Championship with his aid.

BECKNER DEAD:—Judge W. M. Beckner, of Winchester, one of the old line Democrats of the anti-Goebel type, and a leader in the state, died at his home on Monday.

BOAT BLOWS UP:—One man was killed, two are missing, and several are badly hurt by the blowing up of a river boat below Louisville on Monday. The engineer is blamed.

## PUBLIC SALE

I will offer at public sale on Saturday, March 26, 1910 at 10 o'clock a. m., near Wallaceton on the Berea and Paint Lick turnpike, five miles from Paint Lick depot, and four and one half miles from Berea in a good neighborhood, close to three good churches of different denominations and also near a good public school and near enough to send to Berea College, one among the best colleges in the State of Kentucky, my house and five acres of land, improvements all good. The house contains eight rooms with front veranda and one back porch. The outbuildings are all very good, with good sulphur water. From 2 1-2 to 3 acres of good tobacco land already broken. Possession at once.

W. S. Brock, Paint Lick, Ky.  
Rural Route No. 1.  
W. P. Prewitt, Auctioneer,  
Berea, Ky.

## LATEST AND BEST MILLINERY STYLES AT MY

...Spring Opening...

Friday and Saturday, March 25 and 26, 1910

YOU ARE CORDIALLY INVITED

CHESTNUT ST. MISS ALLIE FOWLER BERE A, KY.



2 Spring '10

Queen Quality SHOE

NEW Spring and Summer styles on sale—Now!

If anything a little bit smarter and more exclusive than usual. The kind you see on Paris boulevards—Fifth Avenue too. Every last and leather that a woman could possibly want at any time.

MRS. S. R. BAKER  
Richmond St. Berea, Kentucky



# THE EDGE OF HAZARD

PICTURES BY A. WEIL  
COPYRIGHT 1906 THE BOBAS-MERRILL COMPANY  
BY GEORGE HORTON



"If You Find a Jew Here, I Will Agree to Eat Him."

## SYNOPSIS.

Frederick Hardy, a fashionable Boston society man, lost his wealth, was killed by a girl and sent by a friend to take charge of an American Trading Company store in Russia. On his journey through Japan he met Stapleton Neville, supposedly an Englishman. They agreed to go together to Russia. Because of suspicious circumstances they were several times molested by the Japanese. Hardy was arrested and found upon his person were papers showing maps of Japan. Hardy was proven guiltless. On a train he met Alonzo Sans, daughter of a Japanese merchant. In Neville's shoes Jap found pictures of forts, proving him to be a Russian spy. Hardy departed for Russia on a steamer, which was wrecked shortly afterward. He was rescued by a Russian steamer. On reaching Vladivostok he was well treated. He started for Siberia, meeting Princess Romanova on the train. Hardy boarded a vessel for Amur. Hardy showed the princess his experience as a rifle shot. The steamer was stranded. The princess and her maid were attacked by Chinese. Hardy saved their lives. The princess thanked Hardy for his heroism. Manchurians fired upon the craft. Hardy flew their chief. Burning arrows were hurled upon the Puskid's decks. An attempt was made to board the vessel. The attacking Chinese were repulsed. Romanoff arrived at Hardy's solitude for the princess. Slanka, a messenger sent for help, was called to a cross on the shore. To put an end to the awful torture Hardy himself put Slanka out of his misery, taking his own life in his hands. Forest fire menaced the vessel. Hardy volunteered to go for help. Refused permission he jumped overboard and started to swim with the princess' distress message. Romanoff was angry at Hardy for his brave efforts to rescue the princess. He wooed her in his new savage way. He said Hardy had made love openly to a Japanese girl. His came and the princess was rescued. Hardy journeyed on a raft. Arriving at his destination in the charge of the trading company's business, Hardy received a letter from Alonzo. Hardy took lessons in Russian of a Jew, thus connecting himself in a way with that race. Hardy received a letter from the princess, thanking him for his bravery. Hardy's teacher was in danger of death.

## CHAPTER XXV—Continued.

A corpulent man with white aide whiskers sat in it. He wore an American felt overcoat, of the latest cut and a derby hat.

"What's the matter here, friends?" he asked, standing up in the carriage. He spoke perfect, fluent Russian. There was no fear in his face, his voice, or his attitude. A sudden hush fell on the throng.

"If you please, Mr. Emery," said the tall tussler, who had acted as ring-leader, "we want the Jew who is being sheltered in the store. Another Christian child has been sacrificed, and we are punishing the Jews. We want Mordecai, and if this man in the window is a Jew, we want him, too."

"He a Jew?" laughed Emery. "He is as good a Christian as any running street you. Do you think that I would have sent a Jew here to take charge of my store? Do you not know me better than that?"

"We thought so because he associated with a Jew constantly, in preference to Christians," said the ring-leader.

"How is that, Mr. Hardy?" asked Emery, "what explanation have you to make to these good people?"

"I hired the Jew to teach me Russian," said Hardy. "He was the only

I fear you haven't acquired the commercial spirit yet, my boy. Big contracts, tremendous sales, high prices. An unparalleled demand for everything on earth. Business! business! business, till you can't rest—that's what war means! We'll have tremendous shipments of goods sent over to Vladivostok, and every steamer that comes up the river bringing them to our stores. It'll be a big war, a great big war, for little Japan is going to give Russia the fight of her life!"

"Do you think so?" asked Hardy, wondering. "Do you think Japan will be able to stand up against Russia?"

"Stand up against her!" shouted Emery. "Why, she'll make her tremble to the very foundations. My friends out there will have something besides Jew-baiting to attend to when that war breaks out. I've been in Japan, looking the ground over, and I know what I'm talking about. Did you ever see a mother cat pounce on a big clumsy dog? Well, Japan is a whole nation of wildcats, 30,000,000 wildcats, and Russia is the clumsiest kind of a clumsy dog."

"By the way," said Hardy, "I wonder what became of Mordecai's mother? I forgot all about her in the excitement."

"The Christians killed her," said Wang, who was standing in the shadow.

"Hello!" exclaimed Emery, "that boy of yours speaks Russian. And blamed well, too!"

## CHAPTER XXVI.

Hardy hesitates. Emery stayed on in Stryetensk, lengthening his visit into months, and Hardy became greatly attached to him, finding the companionship of this cheerful, bold, resourceful, self-made man an inspiration which the fellowship of his former society friends had never afforded him. The old merchant received frequent advice from his agent in Japan which confirmed him in the belief that war was imminent, and Stryetensk, at the head of river navigation in Siberia, seemed to him the most important of the company's posts in Russia.

Vasili, who was suspected of having been active in exciting popular hatred against Hardy, whom he regarded as having supplanted him, was transferred to Blagovestchensk. And during all this time the Korean boy, whose intelligence and adaptability were truly marvelous, steadily grew in favor with his employers. His progress in Russian was phenomenal, and as it transpired that he also knew Japanese and some Chinese, he was, after a couple of months, promoted from errand boy to the office, and set to writing letters.

In the meanwhile Hardy received another letter from the Princess Romanova, a chatty, delightful letter. In Russian this time, complimenting him on his progress in the language, and telling him much of her own life and of affairs in Moscow. Among other things, she mentioned the fact that she had spoken of his heroism on the Amur to the emperor and of the debt of gratitude that she owed him. She assured him that she would be glad to hear from him from time to time and signed her, "Your friend, Elizabeth Romanova."

In January, Emery announced to Hardy one day that he wished the young man to take a trip to Moscow and perhaps to St. Petersburg on business.

"By the way," said Hardy, stammering slightly and feeling a trifle confused, "there is a—ah—matter of which I wish to speak to you. You know this country so much better than I, and its customs. I have received an invitation from the Princess Romanova to call on her while in Moscow."

It was a little difficult to speak to Emery on this subject, he was so practical and his gray eyes were so shrewd, and at times twinkled so humorously. Yet he was thoroughly kind-hearted, he loved Hardy, both for his own and for his father's sake, and he took a paternal interest in the young man.

"Is she the one whom you saved from the Chinese brigands?"

"She is the—ah—the one whom I came up the Amur with," replied Hardy, modestly.

"Well, go and call on her!" decided Emery, without a moment's thought.

"Yes, but I feel some little hesitation. She is a princess, and I am now a merchant, and we are in Russia. I don't want her to feel under the least obligation to me for what I have done. That is to say, I am not wanting her to feel that I am taking advantage of it. She means all right, but taking me up might cause her some little inconvenience or embarrassment. Her relatives are proud and haughty, and I don't belong to her social set."

"Social set be blanked!" roared Emery. "Haven't you got that Boston tommy-rot out of your head yet? You're an American gentleman, and an American gentleman is good company for any princess that walks the surface of the globe. Besides, if you stay with me and this war goes right, I'll make a merchant-prince out of

you, my boy, and those are the only princes these days."

One week later, in the middle of January, Frederick Courtland Hardy crossed Lake Baikal to Irkutsk and there took the magnificent "train luxus," a nine-days' railway journey to Moscow. Though he was going on important business, yet he felt strangely agitated over the fact that he was soon to see the princess again. With the agitation, too, was mingled a certain degree of misgiving and foreboding. He was not sure that his seeing her would conduce to his peace of mind.

He was accompanied by his secretary, Wang, the Korean boy, who had rendered himself indispensable through his genius for details.

## CHAPTER XXVII.

Off to Moscow.

Hardy never forgot that journey to Moscow. For days the heavy train rolled slowly along through a vast park covered with limitless stretches of snow, or through leafless, naked forests, shivering in the cold blasts of winter. All the trains that passed were crowded with emigrants, bound for the Amur region, and the car windows were thronged with the fresh, innocent faces of children. To many of the trains prison cars were attached, bearing their sorrowful freight to the dread island of Sakhalin, which has taken the place of Siberia as a land for deportation. From the windows of these cars, also, many children looked out, pressing their little faces against the bars, for the condemned are allowed to take their families with them. Hardy had long since realized that he was in Russia, the Russia of the story-books and the magazine articles.

One evening a little before sunset they came in sight of Moscow—an indistinct blur of houses, out of which loomed large and clear the towers and domes of numerous churches, many of them overlaid with gold-leaf, and glittering gorgeously in the light of the setting sun.

At eight the train drew up in the modern and commodious station in Moscow, and the American, as he looked about him, felt that he was in the heart of European civilization once more.

Wang, who was invaluable through his ready wit and his knowledge of Russian, attended to the baggage and engaged a sledge to take his employer to the Slavinsky Bazar, or hotel, the best caravansary in the city, and a very sumptuous and comfortable inn, as it proved.

For several days he devoted his entire attention to business, conferring with merchants and going over lists, prices and accounts with Wang. Meanwhile, whenever he went into the streets, the interminable procession of sledges was there, and he watched them constantly, always with one face in his mind—that graceful head held so high, with its crown of hair the color of ripe wheat and fine as spider threads. Many ladies of pure Russian type he saw, their faces peeping saucily from collars and hoods of costly fur, and often he would start and his heart would throb more violently as he thought he recognized the princess. He would generally realize his mistake, however, before the sledge would dash by with its jingling bells.

He would have gone away without calling on her had he finished his business as quickly as the original plan contemplated, but old Emery, who had come up as far as Irkutsk, kept writing to him, sending new commissions. Emery, by the way, was becoming jubilant. The diplomatic relations between Russia and Japan were growing less cordial every day; the demands of the latter country were waxing more and more insistent and difficult to evade. The Japanese, too, according to Emery's advice, were rushing preparations for a death-grapple with the bear on a gigantic scale.

"This means war, my boy," wrote the old man, "and war means business!"

So Hardy worked away, enlarging his acquaintance with the Moscow merchants, while his respect for the magnitude of their operations and for the greatness of the city's industries steadily grew.

And one evening, as he walked home to his hotel, he saw the Princess Romanova. There was no mistake about it this time, and he realized that, when it was faded she, there could be no mistake. She was leaning back in a sledge with high curving dash, luxuriously piled with skins. On an elevated seat in front sat her coachman and footman, the former directing the energies of four milk-white steeds, whose tails were tied in knots, but whose long manes streamed wildly in the wind. Two of these horses were running free, and, thus untrammelled, the beauty and grace of their movements was a sight to be remembered for a lifetime. The princess wore a white round cap of fur, and her cheeks, deliciously reddened by the excitement and the keen teeth of the wind, were snuggled in the soft collar of a white fur cloak. Hardy



"I Shall Be Most Happy," Said Hardy.

noticed, with a thrill of distinct pleasure, that no man, but an older woman, accompanied her.

And the princess saw Hardy. As he arrested his steps at the edge of the curb and gravely lifted his hat, she bowed and, leaning forward, touched the coachman and called to him. The horses came to a sudden stop, rearing upon their haunches and plunging and slipping in a wild jumble. Presently they stopped and stood trembling. The sledge drew up to the curb.

"Why, Mr. Hardy!" exclaimed the princess in Russian, "I had no idea that you were in Moscow. How long have you been here?"

"A little over two weeks."

"Over two weeks and have not been to call on me! I do not consider that kind. Mme. Preloff, this is Mr. Hardy, the American whom I told you about, who rescued me from the Chinese brigands, and performed such feats of valor on the Shilka. I do not see why he ever rescued me at all, if he does not think me worth calling on."

"The princess has talked constantly of you," said Mme. Preloff; "half the young men in Moscow are waiting to challenge you. Hienrag of your wonderful skill, they have all taken to practicing with the pistol. The proprietors of the galleries are getting rich, and one can scarcely sleep nights on account of the constant popping."

The princess laughed merrily. "You are positively incorrigible, Anna," she said. "But—turning to Hardy—"toll me why you have not been to see me? What excuse have you to offer, sir?"

"I should have called before I left, to pay my respects," said Hardy, gravely. "I have been very busy. I am here on business, you know, for the American Trading Company, buying up stock for their posts on the Amur. I—ah, had not expected to devote much attention to society."

"Mr. Hardy is a merchant, then?" inquired Mme. Preloff, languidly.

"How very interesting!"

The princess' eyes flashed dangerously, but she made no reply to Mme. Preloff.

"But even if you are busy," she said, "you can spare a little time for your friends. Will you not call on me to-morrow evening? I shall be quite alone, and we can talk over our wonderful adventures together. Come at eight."

The horses, stung by the cold, were becoming unmanageable now and were plunging and rearing.

"I shall be most happy," said Hardy.

"Au revoir, then," said the princess, "I shall expect you."

She spoke to the lavoschik, and the sledge, with a sudden crash and a rhythmic jingle of bells, flew down the street. The American, with head uncovered, stood looking after it.

## CHAPTER XXVIII.

Hardy Engages a Cabman.

"How do I look, Wang?" Hardy asked of his Korean boy, who was sitting in the room of their suite at

the hotel that did duty as an office. Wang glanced up from the pile of correspondence with which he was busy.

"You look like a gentleman," he replied, quietly.

"Thanks," said Hardy, who was in evening dress. "I am glad you think so, for the costume which I am now wearing was invented to convey the impression that a man is either a gentleman or a waiter, though it has, first and last, it must be confessed, covered the back of an occasional coward or clown. It is necessary for me tonight to look the gentleman, my boy," he added, whimsically, "for I am going to mingle with the haute noblesse. The merchant of Stryetensk, Wang, is on his way to the palace of the Romanoffs!"

Wang smiled. "Once a gentleman, always a gentleman," he replied. "There are many among the drunken, licentious and cowardly nobility of Russia who are less worthy to enter palaces than the merchant of Stryetensk!"

Hardy laid his hand on the other's shoulder.

"You look pale, my boy," he said, kindly. "You are working too hard. Put these away now and go to bed, or here—take this and go to the theater"—and he laid a gold piece on the table. Wang flushed and handed the money back.

"If I go to the theater," he said, with considerable spirit, "I can buy my own ticket."

Hardy's finer feelings prevented him from smiling.

"Pardon me, Wang," he said, restoring the money to his pocket. "I did not mean to offer you charity; merely a reward for exceptional attention to duty. But I must be going. The princess said eight and it's nearly that now. Don't work any more to-night." He was gone.

"The princess," muttered Wang, jabbing the pen, with which he had been writing, so spitefully into the table that he shattered its point. "The haughty, lemon-haired princess—and she wants nothing of him save to amuse herself! He has saved her life and now she will repay him by breaking his heart. I could kill her!"

Having given vent to this chafflition of seeming jealousy, Wang proceeded to illustrate still further the feminine nature of Korean boys, for he rested his head on his arms and sobbed for some moments violently. After which he twisted his neck about and kissed the spot upon his shoulder where his master's hand had rested.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Can Afford More. "What makes you say that they are people of distinction?"

"Because," said the ice-man, "they're the only people on my route who aren't the four-chunks-a-week class."

A Long Way After.

"Why, with all the modern resources, can't they check the terrible odor of gasoline in automobiles?"

"Probably that odor was as after thought."



# The Shadow of the Almighty

By REV. J. W. JOHNSON  
Pastor of Calvary Baptist Church,  
Houston, Texas

Text, Psalm 91, verse 1: "He that dwelleth in the secret place of the Most High shall abide under the shadow of the Almighty."

To me this is one of the sweetest portions of God's word, because it is poetic, but far more than that for the reason that it holds up before us one of the greatest privileges that can come to the children of God.

It is very true that all Christians do not occupy the same position in this world. All are saved by the same "precious blood of Christ." But there is so much more to the Christian life than simply being saved; that is only a beginning. The blessings offered are given to every one. God is no respecter of persons, and it is as if he had said any one who will fulfill the conditions may have the blessing; and there is only one condition, namely, that we dwell in the "secret place of the Most High;" the blessings here promised are not for all believers, but only for those who live in close fellowship with God. Every child looks toward the inner sanctuary and the mercy seat, but all do not dwell there. They run to it at times, enjoy occasional glimpses of the face of him who is there to be seen, but they do not continually abide in the mysterious presence, and yet it is possible for every one.

There is one beautiful thought about a shadow that always interests, for the nearest thing to me as I walk in the sunshine is my shadow, and he who walks in my shadow is very near to me, and he who is in the shadow of the Almighty must be very near to him. Again, there never is a shadow without a light; thus the secret place is a place of brightness. It is a place where God is.

In the one hundred and nineteenth Psalm the psalmist seems to be beating out the ore of thought through successive paragraphs of power and beauty, when suddenly in the fifty-first verse he seems to have become conscious that he of whom he had been speaking had drawn near, for with uplifted face of reverence and ecstasy he cried: "Thou art near, O Lord!" If we could only attain unto this, how strong, how happy, how useful we should be.

The typical reference must be the holy place of the tabernacle in the wilderness; outside the tabernacle was covered with badger skins, but inside just beyond the veil was glory and magnificence wrought in gold, silver, purple and fine linen. Thus it is with the "secret place of the Most High."

In the fourth verse of the Psalm it says: "He shall cover thee with his feathers." What place so warm as the covered nest, the tiny birds there kept from harm by the mother bird? But listen to this, if you will only dwell in the "secret place" you shall abide under the shadow of the Almighty, and as if that would not be tender enough, to woo us, we are told again: "He shall cover thee with his feathers, and under his wings thou shalt trust."

If we had been with Jacob when he had his dream we would have seen only Jacob asleep with a stone for his pillow.

We would only have seen Paul in his tent, but he was up in the third heaven and he heard things he could not tell.

In the secret place there is peace; "In the world we shall have tribulation, but in me ye shall have peace."

In the secret place there is purity. The unholy man could not see God if he were set down in the midst of heaven, but men and women whose hearts are pure see him in the very commonest things of life.

In the secret place there is power. If we will dwell there we shall have power to live Christ before the world. In no place do we read of power of intellect or of human might, but there is a promise that we shall have power after the Holy Spirit shall come upon us.

How may I enter the secret place? Jesus said: "I am the door; by me, if any man will, he shall enter in."

It is just what Paul meant when he said: "But now in Christ Jesus ye who sometimes were afar off are made nigh by the blood of Christ."

Did you ever talk aloud to God? Try it when you are alone. Then listen to him. He will tell you things it will not be lawful to tell, and will give you the joy that will help you tell to others what he has done for you.

After the Lord had entered into the heart of an Indian princess she was so transformed by his presence that out of the fullness of her love to him she penned a verse for which I shall ever thank God. Will you go with me and with her into the secret place of the Most High that we may abide under the shadow of the Almighty?

# PATTEN FLEES MOB

CHICAGO BROKER DRIVEN FROM COTTON EXCHANGE IN MANCHESTER.

## FLEES TO SAVE HIMSELF

Followed by Missiles and Hoots in His Fight to Safety—British Brokers Angry Over "Corner"—Patten Is Indignant.

Manchester, England.—James A. Patten, the Chicago cotton and grain speculator, was hooted from the Manchester exchange Thursday. Subsequently he was followed through the streets by a large crowd. Mr. Patten was obliged to find refuge from his wrathful pursuers in a business office.

Hoots and cat calls followed the exit of the American speculator, who had been in the cotton pit during the forenoon. Bricks and stones were hurled at him as he fled into the street and the danger of still further violence was averted only when he sought refuge in a near-by shop.

Manchester is the principal cotton market of England and most of the big cotton cloth mills are located here. Public feeling against Patten has been very high since the recent corner in which he was credited with having increased the price of the raw material to a figure beyond what it had been since the civil war. This feeling, shared by workmen of the mills and brokers in the pit, was responsible for the demonstration.

The presence of Mr. Patten in the cotton pit of the exchange caused surprise, as just before leaving New York for England he had been quoted by the press as denying that he would visit any of the exchanges while abroad and as saying that his trip had no relations to business.

It is well known that he and the operators with whom he is associated hold a heavy line of cotton and it is thought that he came to Manchester to seek a ready market for it. In order to wipe out practically all of the available supply in New York and cause a consequent increase in the price there.

Mr. Patten was indignant over the attack on him and said that he could conceive of no reason for the humiliation to which he had been subjected.

## TAFT TAKES HAND IN STRIKE

Orders Labor Commissioner Neil to Philadelphia on Request of Federation of Labor.

Philadelphia.—There were showers of words throughout this city Friday. The United business men met and discussed possible plans for forcing arbitration between the Rapid Transit Company and its striking employees. The labor unionists met and enthused themselves as best they could over the prospect of going on with the struggle.

But the situation remains the same. The trolley company made its usual slight gain in the number of cars run, now about 1,200. The general strike added a few hundreds to the total number of its ranks, which is well above 100,000.

The business men's meeting sent a telegram to President Taft urging that the commission for the foundation of industrial peace should be sent here to investigate conditions and try to straighten matters out. The president did not reply, as he had already ordered Commissioner Neill to come here from Washington at the request of the National Federation of Labor.

Another who was sent to former Mayor Seth Low of New York, asking that his organization, the National Civic Federation, act as arbitrator. He answered that his federation had no such authority.

The committee of ten, which is conducting the general strike on behalf of the Central Labor union, passed resolutions declaring that if the trolley strike is not settled by the beginning of next week there is a strong likelihood that workers in all the other trades will demand higher wages and better conditions for themselves and will not return to work, even if the trolley men eventually win, without getting what they want.

"Frisco Has Sharp Shake."

San Francisco.—A sharp earthquake which in some parts of the state was the severest shock experienced since the catastrophe of 1906, was felt through the central part of California late Thursday night. The vibrations were long and undulatory, but slow, and the duration was one and a half to four seconds. Reports show that the shock was felt as far south as San Luis Obispo, but it did not appear to extend far north of San Francisco. The pronounced heavy movements, with a slight interval of undulations between, were felt, but no serious damage has been reported.

# EASTER AND REVIEW

Sunday School Lesson for March 27, 1910  
Specially Arranged for This Paper

GOLDEN TEXTS.—"Jesus went about all Galilee, teaching in their synagogues, and preaching the gospel of the kingdom, and healing all manner of sickness and all manner of disease among the people."—Matt. 4:23.

"I am he that liveth, and was dead; and, behold, I am alive for ever more.—Rev. 1:18.

Suggestion and Practical Thought.

These two "Golden Texts" express the truth and suggest the methods of one of the best and most interesting of Easter lessons.

For they teach us the most important truths we need to know for our life here and for our life forevermore: That the Jesus who once lived in Palestine and did the works we have been studying.

Showing the love of God for man, Teaching the eternal truths of heaven.

Expressing in visible forms the loving kindness of our Heavenly Father, Setting us a perfect example.

And giving his life that we should not perish but have eternal life.

This same Jesus is really living today as he was then on earth.

He is with us now as when he dwelt in Galilee.

Is now inspiring the same life, Teaching the same truths, Doing the same works.

Is our present King, Saviour, Helper, Guide and Friend.

To realize these things will make a blessed Easter day. The teacher can take up the lessons one by one with his scholars and show that the risen Saviour is our present Saviour.

We are tempted. Jesus is "touched with the feeling of our infirmities" since "he was tempted in all points like as we are, yet without sin."

We study the laws of his kingdom, and we know he who "as a Son learned obedience by the things which he suffered." "became unto all them that obey him, the author of eternal salvation," "for he dwelleth with you, and shall be in you."

The review of Lessons IV. to IX. will bring these truths to mind.

We have been studying his good deeds to the bodies and souls of men. Jesus the living Saviour, is continually here and about fulfilling his promise, "He that believeth on me, the works that I do shall he do also; and greater works than these shall he do; because I go to the Father."

Lessons X. to XII. show what these works are.

## BEGIN THE YEAR WITH CHRIST

No Period Can Be Happy or Beautiful Where the Lord Is Left Out.

One reason why life is so serious is because we must give account of it all. Jesus hinted at the large meaning of this truth when he said that for every idle word that men speak they must give account. If for the idle words—light, trivial, empty words—how much more for the words which are filled with bitterness, or with malice, or with the evil of falsehood, of envy, of irreverence! We are not done with life as we live it; we shall meet it all again.

These things being true, how should we enter upon the new year? For one thing, we should begin it with Christ. Who is sufficient for the serious problems of living without the divine grace and help? There is no other hand that can guide us safely through the new and strange experiences.

Another suggestion for a prosperous new year is that we should fill it every hour with duty well done. Duty is a large word. It includes all that we owe to God—honor, love, obedience, faithfulness. It includes all that we owe to men. No year can be happy or beautiful with God left out.

The only way to have a year at its close stainless and beautiful, is to keep the days, as they pass, all pure and lovely with the loveliness of holy, useful living. It is in little days that our years come to us, and we have but the one small fragment to fill and beautify at a time. God never gives us years, or even weeks. He gives us only days. If we live each day well, all our life will, in the end, be radiant and beautiful.—Rev. J. R. Miller, D. D.

A Great Christian Man.

Gladstone was a member of parliament seven years before Queen Victoria ascended the throne, and was as great a figure in the world's eye as the queen when she celebrated her sixtieth royal anniversary. He was great in the splendor of his setting sun, sublime, as his death approached, as he discoursed of God, of the forgiveness of sins, of the great hereafter, and made sublime in the eyes of all men when his lifelong opponent, Lord Salisbury, conferred on him the highest title that even the Creator himself can bestow upon a human being: "A great Christian man."—Dr. J. M. Buckley, in the Christian Advocate.

Value of Church Attendance.

No danger is more subtle or fatal than the philosophy which disparages the value of church attendance. Break up the Christian assembly, and Christ's grip upon the nation is broken. The sense of God and the sense of sin, the august beauty of truth and the high dignity of duty, the sweetness of communion and the raptures of heaven, all these are heightened and made real in the great congregation. We kindle one another and lift up one another when as brethren we meet to meditate and pray.

# OUTLOOK IS BRIGHT

Reports Gathered by Mercantile Agencies Show Steady Improvement.

New York.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says:

Nearly every report from the large trade centers is of transactions well above last year and of a bright outlook for the new season. Financial conditions are also much stronger and altogether a better sentiment prevails. The improvement, however, is in spite of considerable uneasiness on account of the strike in Philadelphia, which causes some uncertainty as to future developments.

Electrolytic copper has risen in price to \$13.12 1/2. In lines other than cotton goods jobbers are doing a fair trade, but receding in the primary markets is of a conservative character. Retailers are purchasing in a non-speculative way and the manufacturing situation grows more difficult in consequence of inability to secure values commensurate with producing costs. Hence curtailment is being forced as a protective measure which it is thought will become widespread to impress buyers. Export trade with the smaller markets has been somewhat better and it is noted that price concessions have brought about more signs of a resumption of normal buying of finished goods.

Trade in boots and shoes is slightly better, but the question of values continues to limit new business, as buyers and sellers do not agree on terms when negotiations for large-sized quantities are involved. There is some improvement in the demand for leather and buyers are operating more freely, although no disposition is shown to buy for more than current needs and the market continues easy and sales, as a rule, are not slight concessions. A marked increase in activity is noted in the packer hide market, but holders in order to interest tanners are compelled to name lower prices than have ruled since the decline that followed the panic of 1907.

Retail trade is fair at Cincinnati, and improvement is noted in various lines. More inquiries are received for pig iron and new business is expanding. Warmer weather at Cleveland has resulted in an increased movement of spring merchandise.

The bank clearings again show further advance in the volume of payments through the banks' total exchanges this week for all leading cities in the United States being \$2,945,562,516, a gain of 23.6 per cent over a year ago, and 16.4 per cent larger than in the corresponding week of 1906. The gains are well distributed in the west and south than in the east.

Failures and Exports.

New York.—Bradstreet's says:

Business failures for the week ending with March 10 were 250, against 184 last week, 254 in the like week of 1909, 278 in 1908, 186 in 1907 and 187 in 1906.

Wheat, including flour, exports from the United States and Canada for the week ending March 10 aggregated 1,679,453 bush, against 1,845,897 (corrected) last week, and 2,289,847 this week last year. For the 36 weeks ending March 10 exports are 110,605,713 bush, against 140,201,134 in the corresponding period last year.

Corn exports for the week are 1,022,896 bush, against 735,466 last week and 930,848 in 1909. For the 36 weeks ending March 10 corn exports are 19,663,553 bush, against 21,762,300 last year.

TOBACCO MARKET.

Louisville, March 12.—Total offerings last week were 4,622 hhds. Of this number 3,324 were burley and 1,298 dark. The offerings of new burley were large, and quality fair. The percentage of bright tobacco was relatively small. The market for common grades of burley, both red and color, was firm. Medium and good bright smokers and strippers were 1/2 lower. A number of hhds. sold from \$22 to \$28 per \$100. Fine or fancy red leaf, suitable for wrappers, were in especially good demand at a slight advance.

GRAIN MARKET.

Cincinnati, March 12.—Flour—Wheat patent \$5.75a6.10, do fancy \$5.15a5.50, do family \$4.75a5.10, do extra \$4.25a4.35, do low grade \$3.65a4.10, spring patent \$5.60a5.90, do fancy \$4.90a5.25, do family \$4.40a4.65. Rye—Northwestern blended \$4.55a4.65, do city pure \$4.70a4.90, city blended \$4.75a4.95. Wheat—No. 2 red \$1.20a1.22, No. 3 red \$1.10a1.20, No. 4 red \$1.05a1.07. Corn—No. 2 white 62 1/2a63, No. 3 white 62a62 1/2, No. 4 white 59a60, No. 2 yellow 61a61 1/2, No. 3 yellow 60 1/2a61, No. 2 mixed 60 1/2a61, No. 3 mixed 60a60 1/2, No. 4 mixed 58a59. Bar corn: White ear 62a64, yellow ear 63a65, mixed 62a64. Oats—No. 2 white 48 1/2a49, No. 3 white 47 1/2a48, No. 4 white 44a46, No. 2 mixed 47 1/2a48, No. 3 mixed 46 1/2a47, No. 4 mixed 44a46.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Cincinnati, March 12.—Cattle—Shipers \$6.25a7; butcher steers, extra \$6.25a6.50; heifers, extra \$6.25a6.50, good to choice \$5.65a6.15; cows extra \$5.60a5.75, good to choice \$4.75a5.50, canners \$2.75a3.75. Hogs—Holsteins \$4.50a5.40, fat hogs \$5.50a5.75. Calves—Extra \$9, fair to good \$7.25a8.75. Hogs—Good to choice packers and butchers \$10.95a11, mixed packers \$10.50a10.95, stags \$6.75a9.85, common to choice heavy fat sows \$7.75a10.95, light shippers \$9.95a10.35, pigs (110 lbs and less) \$7.25a9.91.

# 1885 Berea College 1909

## FOR THE ASPIRING YOUNG PEOPLE OF THE MOUNTAINS.

Places the BEST EDUCATION in reach of all.

Over 60 instructors, 1221 students from 23 states and 6 foreign countries.

Largest college library in Kentucky. NO SALOONS.

A special teacher for each grade and for each main subject.

So many classes that each student can be placed with others like himself, where he can make most rapid progress.

Which Department Will You Enter?

THE MODEL SCHOOLS for those least advanced. Same lectures, library and general advantages as for more advanced students. Arithmetic and the common branches taught in the right way. Drawing, Singing, Bible, Handwork, Lessons in Farm and Household Management, etc. Free text books.

TRADE COURSES for any who have finished fifth grade (fraction and compound numbers), Brickwork, Farm Management, Printing, Woodwork, Nursing, Dressmaking, Household Management. "Learn and Earn."

ACADEMY, REGULAR COURSE, 2 years, for those who have largely finished common branches. The most practical and interesting studies to fit a young person for an honorable and useful life.

CHOICE OF STUDIES is offered in this course so that a young man may secure a diploma in Agriculture and a young lady in Home Science.

ACADEMY, COMMERCIAL, 1 year or 2 years to fit for business. Even a part of this course, as fall and winter terms, is very profitable. Small extra fees.

ACADEMY, PREPARATORY, 2, 3 and 4 year courses, with Latin, German, Algebra, History, Science, etc., fitting for college.

COLLEGIATE, 4 years, Literary, Scientific and Classical courses, with use of laboratories, scientific apparatus, and all modern methods. The highest educational standards.

NORMAL, 3 and 4-year courses fit for the profession of teaching. First year, parallel to 8th grade Model Schools, enables one to get a first-class certificate. Following years (winter and spring terms) give the information, culture and training necessary for a true teacher, and cover branches necessary for State certificate.

MUSIC, Singing (free), Reed Organ, Voice Culture, Piano, Theory, Band, may be taken as an extra in connection with any course. Small extra fees.

Expenses, Regulations, Opening Days.

Berea College is not a money-making institution. All the money received from students is paid out for their benefit, and the School expends on an average upon each student about fifty dollars a year more than he pays in. This great deficit is made up by the gifts of Christian and patriotic people who are supporting Berea in order that it may train young men and women for lives of usefulness.

OUR SCHOOL IS LIKE A FAMILY, with careful regulations to protect the character and reputation of the young people. Our students come from the best families and are earnest to do well and improve. For any who may be sick the College provides doctor and nurse without extra charge.

All except those with parents in Berea live in College buildings, and assist in work of boarding hall, farm and shops, receiving valuable training, and getting pay according to the value of their labor. Except in winter it is expected that all will have a chance to earn as much as 35 cents a week. Some who need to earn more may, by writing to the Secretary before coming, secure extra employment so as to earn from 50 cents to one dollar a week.

PERSONAL EXPENSES for clothing, laundry, postage, books, etc., vary with different people. Berea favors plain clothing. Our climate is the best, but as students must attend classes regardless of the weather, warm wraps and underclothing, umbrellas and overcoats, are necessary. The Co-operative Store furnishes books, toilet articles, work uniforms, umbrellas and other necessary articles at cost.

LIVING EXPENSES are really below cost. The College asks no rent for the fine buildings in which students live, charging only enough room rent to pay for cleaning, repairs, fuel, lights, and washing of bedding and towels. For table board, without coffee or extras, \$1.35 a week in the fall, and \$1.50 in winter. For room, furnished, fuel, lights, washing of bedding, 40 cents a week in fall and spring, 50 cents in winter.

SCHOOL FEES are two. First a "Dollar Deposit," as guarantee for return of room key, library books, etc. This is paid but once, and is returned when the student departs.

Second an "Incidental Fee" to help on expenses for care of school buildings, hospital library, etc. (Students pay nothing for tuition or services of teachers—all our instruction is a free gift). The incidental fee for most students is \$5.00 a term, \$6 in Academy and Normal, and \$7.00 in Collegiate courses.

PAYMENT MUST BE IN ADVANCE. Incidental fee and room rent by the term, heard by the half term. Installments are as follows:

FALL—14 weeks, \$29.50,—in one payment, \$29.00.

Installment plan: first day \$21.05, (including \$1.00 deposit), middle of term, \$9.45.

WINTER—12 weeks, \$29.00,—in one payment, \$28.50.

Installment plan: first day \$21.00 (including \$1.00 deposit), middle of term \$9.00.

SPRING—10 weeks, \$22.50,—in one payment, \$22.00.

Installment plan: first day \$16.75, (including \$1.00 deposit), middle of term \$6.75.

SPRING—4 weeks term for those who must leave for farm work, \$9.40.

SPRING—7 weeks term for those who must leave for teachers' examinations, \$16.45.

REFUNDING. Students who leave by permission before the end of a term receive back for money advanced as follows: (No allowance for fraction of a week.)

On board, refund in full.

On room and "Special Expenses," there is a large loss occasioned by vacant rooms or depleted classes, and the institution will refund only one-half of the amount which the student has paid for the remaining weeks of the term.

On Incidental Fee, students excused before the middle of a term will receive a certificate for one-half the incidental fee paid, which certificate will be received as cash by Berea College on payment of term bills by the student in person, or a brother or sister, if presented within four terms.

The first day of Fall term is September 15, 1909.

The first day of Winter term is January 5, 1910.

The first day of Spring term is March 30, 1910.

For information or friendly advice, write to the Secretary.

WILL C. GAMBLE,

BEREA, KENTUCKY.

# That Premium Knife

takes the eyes of the men and boys who see it. The mountain people like a good thing when they see it, and to get a 75 cent knife with two blades of razor steel and a dollar paper that is worth more to the mountain people than any other dollar paper in the world—

The Knife and The Citizen for \$1.25.

That brings us subscriptions all the time. If you have not got it, you ought to have.



# COYLE'S

YOU PAY LESS - - OR GET MORE  
BEREA, KENTUCKY

**MUSLIN UNDERWEAR**  
COMPLETE STOCK - GOWNS - CORSET  
COVERS - DRAWERS - PETTICOATS.

## Berea and Vicinity.

GATHERED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES

**DR. BEST,**  
DENTIST  
CITY PHONE 155  
OFFICE OVER POST OFFICE

### L. & N. TIME TABLE.

North Bound Local			
Knoxville	8:30 a. m.	11:00 p. m.	
BEREA	1:29 p. m.	3:57 a. m.	
Cincinnati	6:10 p. m.	7:45 a. m.	
South Bound Local			
Cincinnati	6:40 a. m.	8:25 p. m.	
BEREA	11:59 a. m.	12:29 p. m.	
Knoxville	7:00 p. m.	5:50 a. m.	

### Express Trains.

Stop to let off and take on passengers from beyond Cincinnati or from Atlanta and beyond.

South Bound			
Cincinnati	8:15 a. m.		
BEREA	11:44 a. m.		
North Bound			
BEREA	4:56 p. m.		
Cincinnati	8:35 p. m.		

These two trains will now carry thru sleepers from Jacksonville to Chicago, transferring over the P. R. R. at Cincinnati, so that Berea passengers for Chicago may go thru without changing.

**SPRING and EASTER  
Millinery Opening**  
The Little Bargain Store

March 25 and 26, 1910

**MRS. B. CODDINGTON**  
Phone No. 174 Main Street  
BEREA, KY.

Miss Samantha Fish of Wildie arrived Sunday for a visit with Mr. and Mrs. Bert Coddington.

Mrs. U. M. Burgess of Paint Lick was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Ledford of this place at the first of the week.

Mrs. Clara Williams is moving to a farm near Cincinnati for the summer.

Mr. G. M. Treadway of Paint Lick, was visiting his daughter, Mrs. Alice Logsdon the first of the week.

Don't forget that Laura Jones is at her old stand, Corner Chestnut and Parkway with the prettiest hats you ever seed, and some purtier. Just don't forget it now, and maybe lose your money footin' round other stores.

One of the flues at the public school house caught fire Monday morning, but was soon extinguished with little damage done.

Mr. and Mrs. Pettus who were residents of Berea a few years ago, have returned and will make their home here for the present. Mr. Pettus is selling drugs for S. E. Welch.

Mr. Mat McCormick, who has been ill for the past few months at his home at Slate Lick Springs died Monday. Burial took place Tuesday afternoon in Berea cemetery.

That famous Red Brand Candy, 10c per pound. The Latest and Best in Hosiery, both ladies' and gents', 10c to 25c. The Latest and Best in Ties for ladies and gentlemen, 10c and 25c. Laces, Hamburgs, Embroideries and Edgings, at

**Tavern  
Barber Shop**  
ENTIRELY NEW & CLEAN  
AND  
UP-TO-THE-MINUTE  
Bath Rooms in Connection  
Down Stairs—Boone Tavern  
**S. R. SEALE, Prop.**

Profs. Seale and Lewis have purchased lots at the far end of Jackson Street, and have contracted with Jno. Muncy for the building of houses there. The work began Wednesday and both are expected to be ready for occupancy early in the summer. The houses are to be large and comfortable, and the arrangements made with Mr. Muncy are very satisfactory to the prospective owners.

Friends here of Dr. V. H. Hobson of Richmond, president of the County Sunday School Union, will be surprised to learn of his death Tuesday in Lexington, where he had gone to enter the automobile business. He fell from a loft, fracturing his skull.

**FOR SALE:** Barred Plymouth Rock eggs, 50 cents per 15. Write Mrs. Maggie Fowler, Berea, Ky., or call at home 2 1/2 miles north of Berea.

Dennis Crum, an old student, who is in Whitewater, Mo., is planning to return here for a course in Agriculture.

J. H. Pinkard, another former student, is secretary of the Agricultural and Mechanical College at Normal, Ala.

Royal Estes, who was here last year, writes that he is in Nowata, Oklahoma, for his health.

Orrin H. Venner, Berea '02, is now professor of English in Grand Island College, Grand Island, Neb.

**WANTED:**—One hundred cords of good, hard wood, at \$2 per cord. Must be delivered at once. Apply to the Treasurer of Berea College.

I feel mighty good this spring. I have the best selection in Spring hats I have ever had and the prices are so low they shock you, real cheerful, drop in and he shocked most any time.

Mrs. Laura Jones.  
The very latest and best of fashionable new spring styles in Ladies' Millinery will be on exhibition at my Easter Opening, Friday and Saturday, March 25 and 26. Call and see them. I am always glad to show goods.

Miss Allie Fowler.

other half.  
Dr. W. E. Barton arrived Wednesday noon to give his lecture on the Passion Play at the Chapel Wednesday night. We are sorry that we cannot give an account of the lecture till next week.

Friends here of the Rev. Hugh McClellan of Richmond, will be sorry to learn that he has accepted a call to a pastorate in San Antonio, Tex.

Mr. Pleas Isaacs and family are in town on their way from Jackson County to Swift Current, Saskatchewan, Canada, where they expect to make their future home.

Miss Robinson gave a very interesting talk to the Senior girls at Report Division Tuesday morning.

**MRS.  
EARLY'S**

## Sewing Machine Repairs

We Keep Repairs for  
Any Kind  
of  
Sewing Machine  
Made

BELTS, BOBBINS, NEEDLES  
AND SHUTTLES

Try one of our "Boyle Belts"—Makes the machine run a fourth easier.

**THE PORTER DRUG CO.**  
INCORPORATED  
BEREA, KENTUCKY

Mrs. J. J. Brannaman and Miss Etta Moore returned Monday from spending the winter in Florida. They saw Mr. Gabbard shortly before leaving, and report that he is doing well and will soon be back.

Miss Margaret Williams is seriously ill with typhoid fever at her home near Slate Lick.

The Rev. Wm. E. Rix, whom many will remember as a student some years ago writes from Lake Nebagamon, Wisconsin, where he is pastor of the Presbyterian Church.

Mr. M. H. Gabbard returned Friday from a ten days visit with his father G. W. Gabbard at Rice town, Owsley County.

Now, why on earth can't people hear good things as well as had ones. Somebody ought to tell them about The Little Bargain Store on Main Street, where fine nice hats are just about given away. They are so cheap, and they have a city trimmer and hand made hats too. Just for a little I'd tell them myself.

R. R. Harris was in town from Sunday till Wednesday for the funeral of his father. He reports business good at Mansfield, Ill., where he is in the drygoods and furnishing trade.

Mrs. M. E. Marsh on Saturday night gave an oyster stew for about twenty boys who helped save the Professors corn the other day when his corn crib fell down.

There are a great many things that no wise man will ever forget, but the first most important and serious, chiefest, and greatest thing of all the things that YOU want to remember this week is the fact that the band concert comes Saturday night.

Carl Bennett, who has been doing the clerical work in this office for the last few weeks, grew a few faint speckles on Sunday, and the enthusiastic doctor sent him to quarantine, with a wild idea that he was "suffering" with the measles. As a matter of fact, the suffering has been with the editor, who has had more than his share of work to do since. So, if any one has any kick this week, please send them to that fool doctor. It will do him good, and we don't need them.

The Berea Real Estate and Improvement Co., has bought the old Logsdon place, next to Miss Corwin's, and is planning to open it up for building lots.

**FARM FOR SALE.**  
Small farm for rent or sale near Wallacetown. Call on W. A. Ogg.



**OUR  
SPRING  
OPENING**

**W**e invite you to inspect our excellent assortment of stylish Spring Millinery. We will show an exceptional array of stylish street and trimmed hats, including the famous "ACH" trimmed Millinery.

**MRS. JENNIE B. FISH,**  
Main Street - - - Berea, Ky.

Pi Epsilon Pi held a political meeting Friday night in which she elected her representative to the Mountain Congress. Mrs. Putnam presided and Glenna Peterson and Luella Maggard were the candidates for office. On account of the popularity of the principles of her platform Mrs. Maggard was elected by a large majority.

Miss Merrow's cooking class is getting excellent practical work this term in cooking and serving meals. It is using the President's house and serving a couple of guests each meal. Also, half the class serves the

A new service has been started by the Western Union Telegraph Company which will be a great convenience to all having business to transact with parties at a distance. From now on a message of fifty (50) words, will be sent at night to any point for the regular day rate charge to that point. It can be filed at any time, and will be held till night, and delivered the next morning.

### SPRING OPENING

Your presence is most earnestly requested during our Spring Millinery opening on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, March 17, 18 and 19. This exhibition will be a fitting display of all the latest and most fashionable Millinery Models. Your presence is most cordially requested.

Mrs. Jennie B. Fish.

GO TO  
**W. J. Tatum's**  
FOR  
**Fresh Groceries**

I buy all kinds of Produce

North Cor. Main St.  
Berea, - - - Kentucky

**Women Menace Prime Minister.**  
The prime minister of England now has to escape from his house by the back door. It is only a question of time until the suffragettes get on to that and then there will be nothing for him but an airship.

### CLOSING EXERCISES

The closing exercises of the Berea colored school will take place at the school house Friday evening, March 25, at 7:30 o'clock.

A short program has been prepared by the pupils. Some Jubilee songs will be rendered.

The chief feature of the program will be an address by the Rev. J. A. Boyden, of Camp Nelson, Ky.

Admission 5 cents.  
J. Crenshaw,  
Mrs. P. S. Crenshaw,  
Teachers.



**There Must Be  
Some Reason**

for the fact that during the season just past we sold more suits from

**The Globe  
Tailoring Company  
of Cincinnati**

than during any two seasons before. We know it is the clothes themselves. If the good looks, good quality, variety and all-around good tailoring are what you want in a suit we can certainly recommend GLOBE goods to you at every stage of the industry. We show this complete line.

Come and make your Easter selection



**PRINCETONIAN  
MODEL**

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**RHODUS & HAYES**

MAIN STREET

The Quality Store

BEREA, KY.



## A Good Example

"I am a good example," writes Mrs. R. L. Bell, of McAlester, Okla., "of what Cardui will do for suffering women."

"I suffered with my head and back, for over six years, and although I tried everything, I never could get anything to do me any good, until I began to take Cardui. Cardui has surely helped me and built me up and I am so thankful that I have found something that will do me good. I feel so much stronger and better than I have in a long time."

It is well to make up your mind before you are sick what medicine you will take when you are sick.

# Take CARDUI

## The Woman's Tonic

You will be glad to take it when you are tired, miserable and when life seems a weary grind. It will put new thoughts into your head, fresh courage into your mind. If not sick now, at least burn Cardui on to the pages of your memory, so that when you are sick you will ask for it without thinking.

If sick or weak, get a bottle today. At all druggists.

Write to: Ladies' Advisory Dept., Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn., for Special Instructions, and 64-page book, "Home Treatment for Women," sent free.

## THINGS TO LOOK FOR

Don't overlook any of the good things in The Citizen. We are printing more articles worth reading than any other paper around here, and we want our subscribers to get the good of them.

This week we have a good article on corn-feeding by Francis Clark. Next week there will be one on selection and breeding of corn, so as to increase the crop without increasing the work. Other good articles on farming will follow right along. Every progressive farmer will want to watch for them.

Are you reading the Washington letters? The most important things in the country happen at Washington and it is worth while to take the time each week to read about them.

The continued story, The Edge of Hazard is a mighty good one too. Are you reading it? A full summary of the earlier chapters is printed each week, so you can begin now, if you have failed to start sooner.

## MOTHERS' RESPONSIBILITY

One of the most important things which is being taught us by the advance of modern science, is that under our old methods of living, many human lives have been needlessly and foolishly sacrificed every year. Year by year these sacrifices are becoming less. A few years ago, because of the many deaths of young people, statistics showed that the average span of life in this country was a little over thirty years. While many people lived to great age, so many died in childhood, that on the average there were only thirty years to each person. No one can estimate what those deaths of little ones meant to the mothers. Now, thanks to science, there are many fewer of them. As a result, the average span of life has risen over thirty-six years. People do not grow any older, but there are not nearly so many who die when babies.

Now, there has been just one thing which has caused this change. That has been the increase of knowledge. We have learned, to save many lives, and especially the lives of babies. Painful as it is, this shows that the chief cause of the death of the little ones was ignorance—the ignorance of their mothers. They, who suffered most from the deaths of their babies, still did not know how to prevent them, even tho it was easy to do so. Some children were always strong enough to survive the ignorant treatment, but many died, and these deaths were so common that there were many cases where women boasted of the number of babies they had buried, as if it proved that they knew how to take care of them, instead of proving, as it does, that they were hopelessly incompetent. The famous case of the woman, who, when a neighbor's child was sick, came and asked to care for it, say-

ing that "she had buried all seven of her children, and she guessed she knew how to nurse a sick child," is not usual, but it shows the state of mind of some. And others, forgetting the numbers that have died, declare that modern science is all wrong, because some did live, in spite of the old methods. But what mother can ever forget those that died?

It is not a question of whether any live, but of how many can be saved, and modern methods have proved, and are proving every day, that they can save thousands of little ones that formerly went to early and untimely graves, as well as making those that do grow up stronger, healthier and happier than the survivors of the old methods.

Since has proved that the greatest danger in the way of young children is in the food that is given them. Their little stomachs are not ready to take the heavy grist that is given to older people, and the delicate machinery is often hopelessly ruined by such food. Parents hate to deny their children anything, and children will reach out for everything they can see. And so they are fed much stuff that is for them hardly better than poison. Some live on it, to be sure, but how many die! And it is always laid on something else, fits, or something, but the doctor knows that it was the mother's feeding.

There is a story of a little girl, a beautiful child, who died when she was two years old, leaving a home desolate. Her parents had never denied her anything, because, they said, they loved her so. And their love killed her, for she died of indigestion. It is said that they put this on her tombstone:—"Here lies our darling, Bessie, who died after terrible suffering when two years old, of acute indigestion. It is a comfort to think that we never denied her anything she wanted to eat." Some people can never learn.

Following is a statement made by Dr. William E. Healy, special expert on children employed by the great city of Chicago. Every mother should read it. He says:—

"The poorly ventilated schools and crowded factories described by the Rev. A. Eugene Bartlett and by Principal William E. Watt of the Graham school are small factors compared with wrong feeding."

"Every year there are hundreds of children whose digestive organs are ruined, even before they are developed, and the way paved for a short life and a painful one because mothers of babies are regardless of any rules of hygiene."

"In nearly all foreigner's families, as well as in a great number of American homes, the baby is carried to the table in its mother's arms, even in the first year of its life."

"Mothers eating with their children in their arms, offer the little one a spoonful of tea, then a morsel of

bread, then before the meal is over the child has taken into its stomach a conglomeration of food that it would require an adult stomach to digest. The result is that when the little one reaches the age of 5 or 6 it is a ready victim of diarrhoeal diseases."

"I know of hundreds of cases where children are given tea and coffee regularly during their first year. In some cases they are given sips of beer from a family pail, and become subjects of nervous diseases, even if their little stomachs were able to stand the hard foods. Bananas, because they are easy to give a child, are favorites with unthinking mothers, and are among the most dangerous foods. I have known of children eating parts of bananas and being thrown into convulsions."

"More dangerous than the foods are the patent preparation and soothing syrups with which crying babies are made to sleep, in order to insure father and mother a night's sleep. These are paving direct ways to the little coffins."

"Don't give a child medicine of any kind. If a baby is ill, call a physician."

"Don't seek to gain a restless hour by dosing the baby with patent sleep producers."

"Don't feed a child with a dab of this and a pinch of that, and fill its stomach with a mixture of indigestible food. Savage is a general favorite, and has produced its share of little coffins."

## TATE LEGISLATURE CLOSES

The present legislature, which will go down to history with a most unenviable record, closed on Tuesday, and we cannot sufficiently commend the wisdom of the farmers of the Constitution who arranged matters so that the damage any one legislature can do is limited to sixty days.

The Legislature has won equal shame by what it has done, and what it has not done. The passing of the Louisville ripper bill and the Holland bill exhibited partisan rancor at its lowest and worst, while the killing of such measures as the Good Roads bill, the Accounting and Inspection bill, the County Unit bill, the Educational bill, etc., add whatever might be necessary to give this particular aggregation of politicians the medal for general cussedness. There have been fewer good bills, and more bad ones, than at any session in history. It is a comfort to us Republicans to know that the Democrats will have to carry the blame, as they were in absolute control of both houses.

Berea people are specially interested in the fate of the Holland bill. It was vetoed by the Governor, and promptly passed over his veto, no opportunity being given for speeches against it, tho speeches favoring it and against the Governor were permitted. The bill is therefore a law.

While the plans of the trustees of the school have not been completed, it is certain that the bill will not prevent the establishment of the school at the place intended, tho it will seriously cripple it. Too much money has been spent there to permit the trustees to move, and the work of establishing the school will be pushed forward. Probably it will be found that to conform with the law it will be necessary to establish only normal and college departments. Certainly, the agricultural school, from which so much had been hoped will have to be given up.

Lines of Caesar all remind us  
We have wasted lots of time  
And, departing,—left behind us  
Zeroes stretched out in a line.

Zeroes that perhaps another,  
On his way to Halls of Fame,  
A forlorn and falling brother  
Seeing, shall make "A" again.

Let us then be up and doing,—  
Get a grade from every class,  
Still achieving, still pursuing,  
Learn to work so we may pass.

—Maud Parsons.



The Berea College Band, whose concert at the College Chapel next Saturday night will be one of the musical events of the season.

## INTENSIVE FARMING

Timely Articles on Mountain Farming—Science for the Fathers

Conducted By F. O. CLARK.

### Corn and Stock Feeding

Secretary Wilson says that the most striking fact in the world's agriculture is the value of the corn crop of the United States for 1909. It is \$1,720,000,000. In other words it is equal to all gold and silver coin and bullion of our country. Each day of the corn growing season is worth \$15,000,000. No wonder that our farmers have prospered. But let us see what is done with this great crop. From 20 to 40 per cent of it is wasted absolutely because of our methods of feeding.

Corn is a fat producer, and still many of our farmers feed it, to grow the animals, to make milk and also to produce work. If you feed corn to a work horse, enough must be consumed to give the required amount of protein elements to produce the muscle, and the extra amount of fat is wasted.

One hundred pounds of corn contain 7.9 pounds, protein; 66.7 pounds carbohydrates and 4.3 pounds ether extract. One hundred pounds of oats contain 9.2 pounds protein; 47.3 pounds of carbohydrates and 4.2 pounds ether extract.

The work horse requires more protein and less carbohydrate than the fattening animal.

The oats have 17 per cent more protein than the corn and 39 per cent less carbohydrates. In other words 4 pounds of oats are equal to 5 pounds of corn for feeding a work horse. It

would be worth \$1,000,000 a year to the farmers of Kentucky if we should feed one half oats and one half corn to our work stock.

In feeding corn to the young growing animals we lose nearly one half because it is the protein and carbohydrates that are needed and not the fat. These elements can be much more cheaply supplied in the form of green grass, clover, wheat bran, rye, alfalfa, skim-milk etc.

But how about feeding corn to produce milk? Milk is from 2 to 4 per cent fat and corn is nearly 8 per cent of fat. The amount of fat in milk does not depend upon the feed but upon the breed and the individual animal. Now as corn has about three times too much fat for milk, it must lack in some of the other elements. The elements needed to produce milk are about the same as those needed to grow the animals. Proper feeding will increase the amount of milk and the quality.

If corn is not the proper feed for the growing animal, the working animal, or the one that is producing milk, what is it good for? To produce the fat animal. Some corn may be used in feeding all stock but corn should be made the main feed only when we wish to produce fat stock.

If you want corn-meal you put into the hopper corn and not wheat, oats and corn. If you want fat, feed for fat, if you want milk, feed for milk, and if you want work feed for work.

### EVERY TOWN HAS:—

A liar; a sponger; a smart alec; a girl who giggles; a weather prophet; a neighborhood feud; a woman who rattles; a man who knows it all; one Jacksonian Democrat; more loafers than it needs; a boy who cuts up in church; a few meddlesome old women; a thing that stares at women; a stock law that is not enforced; a widower that is too gay for his age; some men who make remarks about women; a preacher who thinks he ought to run the town; a few who know how to run the affairs of the country; a grown up young man who laughs every time he says any thing; a girl who goes to the postoffice every time the mail comes in; scores of men with the cahoose of their trousers worn as smooth as glass; a man who grins when you talk and laughs aloud after he has said something.

P. J. Powley.

### NEWS OF THE WEEK

(Continued from First Page)  
automobiles, and expects to get along pretty well.

**WANT NATIONAL STRIKE:**—The strikers at Philadelphia have failed to get any nearer victory by the plan of having all the union men in the city quit work, and so they are hoping to make the field of trouble broader. This time the proposition is that all the union men in the country should strike to help out the few hundred who are out in Philadelphia. It is a remarkable evidence of the wisdom of the unions that this suggestion is approved by many of the leaders.

**PROMINENT SUICIDE:**—Thomas McK. Laughlin, a brother-in-law of Pres. Taft, committed suicide last week at his home in Pittsburg by shooting. Every effort was made to conceal the fact, even from the President. He was said to have been greatly depressed over the recent death of his father.

**HAVE YOU GOT \$34.87?**—You are entitled to that much money. There is exactly that amount of cash in this country for every individual the Secretary of the Treasury says, and you are entitled to your share. The editor is several dollars short, and would be glad to have whoever has them bring them back.

**ANTI-BRYAN BOOM:**—The anti-Bryan leaders of the Democratic party have already begun to get ready for the next campaign, and think

the best way is to get some one to running before Mr. Bryan gets started. Several of them have decided on Sen. Culberson, of Texas. It is a long time ahead, but we would like to predict that Sen. Culberson will retire at the last minute, or previously, to make room for some person who will stand a chance of delivering the vote of some state more doubtfully Democratic than Texas is.

**THREATEN STRIKE:**—A strike of the engineers and firemen of forty seven big railroads is threatened. Efforts are being made to arbitrate, but so far they have fallen thru.

### WASHINGTON

(Continued from First Page)

is not happy. He is mad at the insurgents because they will not help his little plan, and he is mad at the stand-patters because they lie to him. He has not got anything from them yet, and he is not sure that he ever will, but he does not feel sure that he won't get it anywhere else. And that makes him still more unhappy.

Just now he is planning, it is said, to make another attack on the insurgents, because they will not endorse the railroad bill which has been put out with his backing. The insurgents know that the bill will not suit their constituents, and they don't believe that it conforms with the pledge in the last Republican platform. They have copies of all the different drafts of the bill, and they hope to prove that Taft at first agreed with them, but that the influence of C. & A. has led him to change. Anyway, they are going to fight for what Taft originally wanted—and he is mad at them for doing it. It is even reported that he will try to read them out of the party. Meanwhile reports from their home districts seem to show that he will have to read about 7 big states out of the party if he does it, and that would mean a Democratic Congress and perhaps a Democratic president. So the Republicans are still hoping that the breach can be healed.

One peculiar hope of the "stand-patters" is that they can get Roosevelt to help them out. The ex-president will be back in this country by next fall, and they want him to go out and fight the insurgents. So far he has refused to say anything about politics, and he says he will

maintain his silence till he reaches America, at least. But it is well known that among the newspaper men who are now with him are one or two who sympathize with the insurgents, and who have all the "inside" information which they can use. It certainly is funny to think of these Roosevelt-haters turning to Teddy to save them from defeat next Fall. He is known to be fond of the party, but there is more than a chance that before he will fight for them he will make them all turn into insurgents. And that would be funnier yet.

Cannon is feeling more hopeful again. He is showing symptoms of thinking he can get re-elected, and is recognizing the common, or garden, congressmen when he sees them. For all that he has the name of being such a friendly old cuss, he is hard to talk to, usually, but just now he is very democratic. It shows that his head is too hard to allow the feelings of the West to make a dent. He probably will never really believe that he has earned the hatred of two thirds of the country.

If there is anything to be said for Ballinger, some one had better say it, and say it quick. Every witness this week has put another tag on the Secretary, and if he gets out with any reputation at all, he will be lucky. The last witness has been the worst. He is an old man, who has been with the government for twenty-five years, and did not want to testify, because he didn't want to lose his job, as other men who told the truth have done. But when they swore him he said that Ballinger had lied like a trooper. He didn't believe he meant anything wrong, but one letter to the President had contained only one true statement. That was the letter the President based his "white-wash" on. Also he had made a large number of mis-statements in carefully prepared explanations to the public about his actions. In short he had evidently tried to cover up his tracks.

The Standard Oil Company is facing its most important trial before the Supreme Court here. The argument of the case will begin Monday, and is expected to last three days. The defeat of the trust would mean that not only the Standard Oil but a good many other big trusts would have to dissolve.

Another important case now being tried here is that of the Corporation Tax Law which Pres. Taft worked so hard for last summer. If that falls he will have got nothing in return for his surrender on the tariff, and it ought to be a lesson to him to watch pretty carefully the bills they are putting thru for him this winter.

There are rumors of several changes in the cabinet. It is believed every where that Ballinger will have to go. Also it is said that Aldrich is after the scalp of Hitchcock, and that Mr. Dickinson wants to go to the Senate. Mr. Wilson has now broken the record for long time service in the Cabinet, and may quit any time.

## W. L. DOUGLAS \$3.00, \$3.50, \$4.00 & \$5.00 SHOES

Best in the World

MADE

Boys'

Shoes

\$2.00

and

\$2.50

Fast Color EYELETS Used

W. L. Douglas shoes are the lowest price, quality considered, in the world. Their excellent style, easy fitting and long wearing qualities excel those of other makes. If you have been paying high prices for your shoes, the next time you need a pair give W. L. Douglas shoes a trial. You can save money on your footwear and get shoes that are just as good in every way as those that have been costing you higher prices.

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# The Citizen

A family newspaper for all that is right true and interesting.

Published every Thursday at Berea, Ky.

BEREA PUBLISHING CO.  
(Incorporated)

Stanley Frost, Editor and Manager.

Subscription Rates  
PAYABLE IN ADVANCE

One Year . . . . . \$1.00  
Six Months . . . . . 60  
Three Months . . . . . 35

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Golf balls are going up in price and there threatens to be much privation on the links.

In addition to life belts like steamers should carry a complement of skates.

Oleomargarine is in wrong when it is artificially colored and boxed up and shipped as cheese.

Uncle Sam's battleships are displaying too great a fondness for the mud banks of the Delaware.

Like all well-regulated great fairs the Berlin exposition of 1911 is preparing to ask for a postponement.

Now a French warship has gone on the rocks. Some of the navies of the world do not seriously miss war.

Pigs are suggested as pets for children. They are particularly charming in the form of breakfast bacon.

Prof. Lowell has not told us whether Halley's comet was looking pleasant when he took its picture the other day.

If the monorail car is to be a commercial success it should hurry to the task before the airship pre-empt the field.

From a rough description of its operations, we conclude that the gyro-scope train is safe from spreading of the rails.

Wall street reports a brisk demand for money. Sometimes Wall street news has a wonderfully humna and universal note.

New York wants to make Fifth avenue the greatest highway in the world. Broadway, it is claimed, is the greatest highway.

You can hardly blame the man who turned to the sporting page expecting to find there the news of the British political campaign.

Very likely the St. Louis judge who wept when he sent two embezzling bank clerks to prison did not have any money in that bank.

For the leading nations of the world to go bankrupt on Dreadnoughts is a costly way of providing themselves with a world's peace court.

A cargo of silk valued at \$1,000,000 was recently shipped from Japan to this country. The cost of living is likely to go on increasing.

Emperor William would like to stop the people from deserting the farms. He might establish some rural Brepenfennig moving-picture shows.

A Missour! professor claims that Shakespeare used slang. But he never interpolated a "Then-to-his-old-mother-he-did-any" song in any of his productions.

Then, again, if \$20,000,000 was sent down into Central America to secure peace, think of the fighting there would be for each man to get his share of it!

A St. Louis man is seeking a divorce because his wife has not spoken to him for five years. Wait. Perhaps he has reason to believe she intends to break her long silence.

Seraaton, Pa., wants special mention because of a hen that lays eggs worth \$400 a dozen. Out west they merely give such news a line in the miscellaneous market reports.

Holland is a little hamlet in Virginia which does not amount to much in itself. But it is a sort of storehouse and shipping point for the crop of peanuts which is one of the principal sources of wealth in that locality. So when fire destroyed most of the town and \$10,000 worth of peanuts went up in smoke, it was a calamity of considerable proportions. And doubtless the attendants at the circus and the habitués of the "peanut gallery" will have cause to mourn.

An esthetic couple in New York are in trouble because they insist on dressing themselves and their young son in ancient Greek costume and so going abroad in modern American winter weather. This shows what difficulties attend the attempt at practical study of the classics and classic costumes in these days of what the ancient Greeks themselves would likely call foolish fashions.

## MUCH OPPOSITION TO BIG WARSHIP

Plans of Secretary Meyer Are Not Generally Regarded with Favor.

TAWNEY IS CHIEF OBJECTOR

Claims Made That It Means Immense Expenditure of Money and Is Merely an Experiment—Fight Over Amendment to Interstate Commerce Act.

Washington.—Secretary of the Navy Meyer's plan for a 32,000-ton Dreadnought to be authorized for the American war fleet at the next session of congress is meeting with strong opposition. The friends of the plan are just as energetic as are its enemies, and it is likely that there will be a fight worthy of the traditions of the American navy when the bill for the big ship gets before congress next December.

Representative Tawney, who is chairman of the house committee on appropriations, objects to the Dreadnought, first, on the ground of its cost, and second, on the ground that such a great vessel will be largely experimental and it might not be found really serviceable after it is built. In the contentions that the ship may not prove all that might be expected, many line officers of the navy have a part.

It is maintained by many of the old timers of the service, that the experience of the years which have passed since the first modern battleship was built goes to show that there is a limit of efficiency which is marked by a limit of size. There are officers, also, who are opposed to the increase in the caliber of the great guns which are used on warships. Some of them say that the 12-inch gun is just as serviceable as the 14-inch or the 16-inch gun, and that any increase of caliber from the 12-inch model is a waste of money and tends in no way to improve the fighting qualities of the ship that carries the big weapons.

Roosevelt's Naval Program. It was Theodore Roosevelt's idea that at least two battleships should be added to the navy each year. The former president wanted the United States to keep pace with foreign nations in the matter of battleship building and to retain its relative rank in naval strength. In order to insure that two battleships at least would be authorized in one year, Mr. Roosevelt asked for four of the ships, knowing that in all human probability congress would compromise the matter and give him the two ships that he really wanted.

It was said at the time that if Mr. Roosevelt had asked for two ships, he would have been given only one. For some reason or other congress did not give the former president the support that apparently the country was giving him in his various fields of administrative endeavor. When the Panama canal is opened, the voyage from the Atlantic coast of the United States to the Pacific coast will be a comparatively short one, and therefore it will not be difficult in cases of emergency to send a huge fleet to the western waters. As things are now, of course, the voyage has to be made around Cape Horn, following the track which the battleship fleet took two years ago in making the first part of its journey around the world.

Some naval officers say that it might be a good plan to build a 32,000-ton Dreadnought and put into its turret guns of the largest caliber for the purpose of testing the sailing qualities and the fighting efficiency of such a boat. If a Dreadnought of the size planned by the secretary of the navy should be built along the most careful lines and should prove to be inefficient, the lesson taught might be worth the 14 or 15 million dollars that it would cost to construct it, for if it were shown that such a vessel were impracticable, there would be no more experimenting, and all the energies of the department would be exerted to perfect vessels of the size that it was known could be built and operated safely and with high offensive efficiency.

Dispute Over Elkins Bill. The senate has taken hold in earnest of the bill introduced by Senator Elkins and which provides for amendments to the interstate commerce act. One feature of the bill, as is well known, is that providing for an interstate commerce court, whose duty it shall be to hear cases that are carried on appeal from the decision of the interstate commerce commission. One of the main reasons advanced for the creation of the interstate commerce court was that it would expedite final decisions in cases in which the great carrier companies of the country were interested. Of course appeals will lie from the interstate commerce court to the supreme court of the United States, but it is urged by friends of the new court plan that parties to litigation will be satisfied in many instances with the decision of the lower court and that anyway, inasmuch as it has only one class of cases to hear, the new court's work will be done quickly and that the route to justice will be much shorter than it has been in the past. There is strong opposition to the interstate commerce court amendment among some of the Republicans of the senate and among a considerable number also

in the house of representatives. Senators Cummins and Clapp are fighting the provision for a new court. It is said by the opponents of the plan that there have only been 26 cases taken on appeal from the interstate commerce commission within the time space of several years, and that there seems to be no immediate chance that the number of cases will increase. They say, therefore, that the court is not needed. On the other hand, the friends of the court say that because of the long litigation that was sure to be ahead of parties to a suit in the past appeals have not been taken and that injustice, therefore, was done.

Provisions Objected To. The new court provision is not the only one to which objection is made by some of the Republican senators, most of whom are what is known as insurgents. In the main the same men were opposed to many of the provisions of the Payne-Aldrich tariff law. The charge is made that power is taken away from the interstate commerce commission to pass judgment on all traffic agreements between the railroads which are allowed by law. It was one of President Roosevelt's ideas that these traffic agreements should be allowed, but the senators who are in opposition say that Mr. Roosevelt intended to give the interstate commerce commission the power to decide on these agreements and to reject them if they were not considered proper and within the spirit of the statutes.

The friends of the court provision in the bill say that if the agreements between the railroads are of the kind to fix rates at too high a figure the interstate commerce commission cannot just as it always has acted. The opponents of the bill declare, however, that agreements may be made which are in effect deadly to competition and yet they may not seem to fix extraordinarily high rates.

Wants Legislation Pushed. President Taft is beginning to show daily more of the "spurring" qualities of Theodore Roosevelt. He is seemingly dissatisfied with the comparatively slow progress which the legislation that he has recommended is making in congress, and, moreover, he seems to have been somewhat disturbed by the reports that the country is taking more interest in the matters now under investigation by congress than it is in the progressive policies of legislation which occupied all its attention during the Roosevelt administration.

Recently reports were published to the effect that Mr. Taft had practically given over all attempts to induce congress to pass the majority of his legislative recommendations at this season. To his political friends the president was quick to make denial of any such intention. He has let it be known that he not only wants postal savings banks, changes in the interstate commerce law, and conservation laws, but an anti-trust statute and all recommendations that he has made, put through congress in law form before the session closes and the congressional campaign opens.

The leaders in house and senate have tried to talk the president out of giving public expression to his desire that a comprehensive legislative program shall be put through. The leaders seem to be of the opinion that if three or four bills which have attracted public attention and public support are enacted into law at this session it will be enough in the way of accomplishment to satisfy the country. The president is telling the leaders that the country won't be satisfied with three-quarters of a loaf, and that it must be given a whole loaf. Whether or not attention will be given by congress to what the administration is urging, will not be known for a fortnight, probably.

The President's Contentions. The advisers of the president say that all through the tariff debate Mr. Taft was firm in his belief that by gentle measures which were in contrast to those of his immediate predecessor, he could get more out of congress than could be obtained by big stick methods. He professed satisfaction with the tariff law, but it is said by those who seem to know his inward feelings that he would have expressed a much stronger and deeper satisfaction if the bill had gone further than it did in the cutting of customs duties.

It has been said many times recently that the country seems to be more interested in the Ballinger-Pinchot inquiry and in the matter of the high cost of living than it is in the legislative program of the president. It is believed that Mr. Taft holds that the lack of interest in legislation is due to the belief on the part of the country that the organization leaders are not going to do very much with legislation, and so naturally the interest to a considerable extent has subsided.

The members of both houses are still getting scores of letters from their constituents weekly, expressing the deepest concern over the high cost of living, and also expressing a fear that the committee on investigation now sitting, is bent on giving Secretary Ballinger a clean bill of health.

This president is concerned over the feeling that the committee intends to clear the interior department officials and to clear them as a matter of course and politics. Mr. Taft said at the outset that he wanted the truth and nothing else, and that he did not care whom it hit, provided it was the truth. He is a good enough politician to know that anything that was apparently in the nature of a whitewash would do Mr. Ballinger no good, and that if he had acted in a way that he should not have acted it would be just as well for him to have that fact noted in the report as it would be to have it unnoted, but still perfectly plain to the people at large.

GEORGE CLINTON.

## SENATE PASSES BOND ISSUE BILL

LITTLE OPPOSITION DEVELOPS AGAINST SENATOR ARNETT'S MEASURE.

GOOD CHANCE OF PASSING HOUSE

Talk Is Current that a Deal Has Been Made with Gov. Willson by Supporters of Various Measures—Pistol Toting Bill Passes Senate.

Frankfort, Ky.—With but little opposition the bill of Senator H. M. Arnett, of Nicholasville, providing for a bond issue of \$500,000, passed the senate. The problem that must be solved now by the senators entering the bill is to pass it through the house. Gov. Willson is in the saddle, whip in hand, and the report current is that the opposition to the bill in the house will be feeble. In fact, it is current talk that a deal has been made with the governor by the supporters of the measures providing for the school appropriations and the prison commission to sign their bills, and they in turn will pass the bond issue.

The senate adopted a concurrent resolution appropriating to each member of the two houses copies of the Kentucky statutes and code of practice for the length of their terms, at \$17 per, or an expense of \$2,316.

Pistol Toting Bill Passed. Senate Bill No. 131, making second conviction of carrying a pistol a felony, passed, 17 to 11.

The following bills passed the house: By George Held, providing for punishment of fruit tree vendors for misrepresentation of their goods. By S. M. Russell, providing for payment of road work expenses by county treasurer. By J. S. Steers, to prevent double taxation in cases where notes are held as part payments for property, placing the responsibility for these jointly on the holder of the notes and the holder of the property. By O. M. Kelsey, providing for the placing of women on the same basis as men in the distribution of property under laws of descent. By S. M. Russell, to provide for fire drills and instructions as to dangers and prevention of fire in the schools, and providing penalties for violation thereof. By Mr. Miles, providing for the eight-hour-a-day labor law.

Gov. Willson issued a proclamation fixing Friday, April 8, as Arbor day.

Bids for Text Books.

The senate passed Representative Carter's bill providing that county school boards may receive and decide on bids for school text books without a majority of the other counties for or against it, as the present law provides, and it gives all the cities and towns the right to adopt books different from the county if they wish. As the bill has passed the house, it will become a law in 1914 if the governor signs the bill.

The bill of Representative McVean, of Covington, providing for a district detective in counties having cities of the second class, passed the house.

Police Under Civil Service.

The bill providing for an assistant commonwealth's attorney in counties having cities of the second class passed the senate, and the bill of Representative Klair placing the police force of cities of the second class under the civil service passed the house.

House Bill No. 330—F. E. Graves—providing that proceedings instituted by the commonwealth or any county, city or taxing district, shall be begun within five years after such rights first accrued, was passed by a vote of 74 to 0.

House Bill No. 325—S. L. Robertson—allowing taxpayers to pay back taxes to relieve the financial condition of Louisville, passed by a vote of 53 to 10.

To Aid King's Daughters' Home. On motion of Senator Thomas the senate went into committee of the whole and heard a statement by Mrs. Homer Stucky, of Louisville. She explained the purpose of the King's Daughters' organization, and appealed for the passage of the bill which appropriates \$10,000 annually to assist in maintaining the home located in Louisville. Senator Hertram offered an amendment to cut the amount from \$10,000 to \$5,000, and another to limit the appropriation to two years. He declared the work local. The senate defeated both amendments and adopted the bill, 33 to 1. Mr. Hertram cast the negative vote.

Sensor G. A. Taylor offered a new bill, proposing to limit to 50 per cent the number of convicts leased to any one contractor. The house reconsidered the state fair bill and passed an appropriation of \$38,000. Increases of \$600 a year in the salaries of the secretary of the state board

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CONDENSED NEWS ITEMS.

Louisville, Ky.—Luke O. Cox, president of the Union National bank here, and prominent in local financial circles for 20 years, succumbed to an illness of pleurisy, lasting for over a year.

Frankfort, Ky.—A fire originating within the walls of the penitentiary, in the lower factory of the Union Garment Co., destroyed \$10,000 worth of machinery and overalls.

Dover, Ky.—The third section of C. & O. Passenger Train No. 75 was wrecked here. Five cars were derailed, but no one was injured. Traffic was delayed several hours.

Lexington, Ky.—The jury in the stubbornly contested case of B. F. Vanmeter et al. vs. W. J. Loughridge et al. rendered a verdict in the circuit court sustaining the will of Mrs. Susan T. Allen, by which W. J. Loughridge, the chief beneficiary, is bequeathed about \$50,000.

Lexington, Ky.—The third section of C. & O. Passenger Train No. 75 was wrecked here. Five cars were derailed, but no one was injured. Traffic was delayed several hours.

of control and mine inspectors were granted by the assembly.

House Bill No. 331—F. E. Graves— to protect purchaser of land where same has been previously sold for delinquent taxes, passed by a vote of 66 to 2.

House Bill No. 233, by J. W. Turner, providing for the purchase of land adjoining the state capitol grounds for the erection of a governor's mansion, passed by a vote of 63 to 17.

House Bill No. 234, by W. A. Price, to regulate fees charged by guarantee and surety companies, said fees not to exceed those charged in other states, passed by a vote of 68 to 4.

House Bill No. 297, by J. R. Zimmerman, to prevent pinching the names of candidates put on ballots by petition under any party device, passed by a vote of 63 to 2.

Councils Can Fill Bench.

House Bill No. 207, by Lillard Carter, allowing boards of council in sixth-class cities to fill vacancies in office of police judge, passed by a vote of 66 to 0.

House Bill No. 153, by H. A. Schoberth, appropriating money for state fair buildings at Louisville, was amended by Mr. Whitton, making the appropriation \$25,000 instead of \$50,000, and the amendment carried.

Passed Over Governor's Veto.

Gov. Willson's veto of House Bill No. 51, introduced by Representative Klair, providing for the registering with the proper county officials all pooled products, and providing a penalty for persons soliciting the purchase of such pooled products, was treated with little ceremony by the legislature. Mr. Klair said he was sorry to have to attempt to pass a bill over Gov. Willson's veto, but that this measure was for the interest of every tobacco grower in Kentucky. Mr. Zimmerman and Mr. Schoberth spoke for the measure. Mr. Schoberth said this measure was to enable the farmers, when they have organized for the purpose of having competition, that they may have a compact organization. He said the farmers throughout Kentucky were backing this measure, without an exception. The bill became a law by a vote of 77 to 11 over the governor's veto.

The bill providing that the salaries of the prison commissioners be increased to \$3,000 a year, the chairman to \$3,600 and the secretary of the commission \$1,800, passed the house in a rush.

The bill providing for an annual appropriation of \$10,000 to each of the normal schools and to State university passed the house.

The senate passed the bill creating a state board of plumbers.

Senate Passes Truant Bill.

Senate Bill 236, providing for a chief truant officer in cities of the first and second classes, and requiring children to attend school until they reach the age of 16 years, unless they hold a certificate under the child labor law, passed, 32 to 0. Senate Bill 139, a companion bill to the measure just passed, and providing for an increase from \$700 to \$1,000 the annual salary of assistants to the truant officer of first and second class cities, was passed, 29 to 0.

Bank Examiner Bill Passes.

The rules committee called Senate Bill 139, the bank examiner bill. The committee reported some days ago a substitute measure, providing for the appointment of inspectors by the secretary of state, subject to confirmation by the court of appeals. The senate accepted the substitute bill. The bill passed, 32 to 2.

Senate Bill 241, by Senator Wyatt, providing state registration of automobiles and other regulations, passed, 28 to 0.

Senate Bill 224, to protect the water tables of turnpikes against use as private culverts and to prevent placing of telephone poles therein, passed, 21 to 3.

Senate Bill 307, by Senator Watkins, to change the boundary line of the Morgantown school district, passed, 27 to 0.

Senate Bill 193, providing life-saving apparatus for use in mine disasters, passed, 29 to 2.

Extra Session Is Probable.

Although the senate passed the bill originating in the house known as the interest-bearing warrant bill, Gov. Willson is not satisfied with the measure, and the probability of an extra session is strong.

The rules committee called up and the senate passed the bill No. 87 for the benefit of the Colored Children's Home society, after reducing the appropriation from \$10,000 to \$5,000.

Sensor Graham offered a resolution calling on the adjutant general for information as to whether state troops were sent into Grayson county during the night-ride troubles. Senator Eaton added an inquiry as to McCracken county. It passed.

The rules committee called up Senate Bill 62, proposing to submit to vote of the people an amendment to the constitution so as to carry out the ideas of the state tax commission in changing and modernizing the assessment of all classes of property and the collection of taxes. The bill passed, 30 to 0.

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## Two of Kentucky's Representatives in Congress.

Augustus Owsley Stanley, Democrat, of Henderson, was born May 21, 1867, in the city of Shelbyville, Shelby County, Ky.; was educated at State College, Lexington, Ky., and at Center College, Danville, Ky., graduating from the latter institution in the class of 1889; entered the practice of the law in 1894, having been employed between 1889 and 1904 as schoolteacher; was Pres-



AUGUSTUS O. STANLEY.

dential elector in 1900, which is the only office or public position of any kind ever held by him prior to his election to the Fifty-eighth, Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth Congresses, and re-elected to the Sixty-first Congress, receiving 23,220 votes to 19,302 for John C. Worsham, Republican; 17 for John M. Greer, Prohibitionist, and 239 for Kimler Farley, Socialist.

Ollie M. James, Democrat, of Marion, was born in Crittenden County, Ky., July 27, 1871; educated in the common and academic schools; page in the Kentucky Legislature, session of 1887; was one of the attorneys for Gov. Goebel in his celebrated contest for governor of the State of Kentucky;



OLLIE M. JAMES.

was married Dec. 2, 1903 to Miss Ruth Thomas, of Marion, Ky.; was elected to the Fifty-eighth, Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth Congresses, and re-elected to the Sixty-first Congress, receiving 27,639 votes to 15,191 for Jerry M. Porter, Republican; 113 for J. W. Graham, Populist, and 210 for I. O. Ford, Prohibitionist.

Unclaimed Bank Deposits.

Massachusetts' treasury is likely to come in for a tidy sum of money under a recent decision of the supreme court of that state which holds that deposits in savings banks unclaimed for 30 years go to the commonwealth. The decision was rendered in a case brought to test the title of \$100,000 of deposits in the Provident Institution for Savings left there for more than thirty years. The court says that the length of time that these deposits have been in the bank without any action by the depositors in regard to them furnishes a strong presumption that willingly or unwillingly or ignorantly the depositors have permanently abandoned them.

Ground Telephone.

The introduction of magazine rifles into the army is said to have ended the custom of using the rifle as a telephone by placing the muzzle to the ground and listening at the breech for movement of distant cavalry. A new apparatus on the same principle is the acoustical of M. Martel, a French inventor. This is a trumpet-shaped tube a yard or more high, inclosing a central cone, and it is claimed to be so sensitive that the tick of a watch can be heard several hundred yards away. In listening for sounds through the earth, it is best placed in a special hole.

Divvies Salvage Methods.

By the old method of salvage the rents and breaks in the hull of the vessel were closed and the water pumped out. By the latest system the ship is rid of water by pumping air into the holds, which floats the vessel.

Proud Man's Vain Wish.

"I wonder why so many business men marry their stenographers?" "Probably under the mistaken assumption that they can dictate to them as easily after marriage as they did before."—Birmingham Age-Herald.



# CHEERS FOR ROOSEVELT AT KHARTUM

Arrival of Former President Occasion for Celebration in Egyptian Sudan.

## GOVERNOR GENERAL'S GUEST

Khartum, Egyptian Sudan.—Theodore Roosevelt, former president of the United States, accompanied by his son Kermit and members of the party which has accompanied him through the jungles of Africa in search of big game, arrived at Khartum, Monday.

Mrs. Roosevelt and Miss Roosevelt were first to greet the returning traveler as he stepped from the boat loaned by a British government official on which he made the voyage on the Nile from Gondokoro. It was a hearty greeting between husband and wife who had not seen each other for nearly a year, and the great crowd that was gathered at the landing expressed its approval in three mighty cheers.

## Shuns Political Talk.

Scores of special correspondents sent by the great American newspapers swarmed around the former president as soon as he was released from the grasp of his wife and daughter. To them Col. Roosevelt declared he would not discuss the political situation in the United States with which he has been out of touch for so many months. Col. Roosevelt asked many questions and was greatly interested in affairs at home. One hold correspondent received a Roosevelt smile only when he asked if the colonel will be a candidate for the presidency in 1912. Questions about his friend Gifford Pinchot's row with Secretary Ballinger and President Taft were likewise turned aside unanswered.

Col. and Mrs. Roosevelt, their son and daughter, and members of the expedition, are guests of Gen. Sir, Reginald Wingate at the governor gen-



Theodore Roosevelt.

man, the city occupied by the Mahdi after the death of Gordon and the scene of the licentious revelries that occupied the native soldiery up to the time that they were confronted and overwhelmed by Kitchener. The British, true to their policy of colonialization, have not attempted seriously to interfere with Moslem customs here. The rules of the Khalifa's body guard headquarters, the military prison, the remnants at the Arab fortifications have all been allowed to stand.

Still further north is the field of Kereri, the shambles in which Kitchener with mathematical exactitude slashed to pieces the Arab forces. The battle was one of the bloodiest in modern history. It was marked on the side of the British by a skill and coolness that was in itself a tribute to Anglo-Saxon civilization.

## Route Roosevelt Followed.

A schedule of Mr. Roosevelt's mileage in Africa to date, together with

Wife and Daughter Are Among Those Who Met the Returning Traveler.

## REVIEW OF THE EXPEDITION

June 4—Arrived at Kijabe.

June 5—Left Kijabe on march for the Sotik district. The route was over a waterless tract, and although the distance traversed was only 60 miles, it entailed a three-day trip. Secured six rhinos, a hippopotamus, two eland, two widebeest, several antelope, two zebra, a hyena, a warthog and three lions.

July 12—Arrived at Lake Naivasha on return trip. Secured two hippos and some smaller game.

July 22—Arrived at Naivasha from the lake.

July 24—Returned to Nairobi by rail, 65 miles.

Aug. 1—Left Nairobi for Naivasha.

Aug. 9—Left Naivasha on march to Nyeri and the Kenyan province, 80 miles. Secured five lions, three buffalo, a hippo, a giraffe and his first elephant.

Oct. 30—Returned to Naivasha.

## On Three Weeks' Shoot.

Oct. 25—Left by rail for Londiani for a three weeks' shoot on the Guaso Ngusaho plateau, about 90 miles. Secured five giraffe, three lions and several antelope and smaller game.

Dec. 7—Returned to Nairobi by rail.

Dec. 18—Left Nairobi by rail for Port Kisumu, on Lake Victoria Nyanza, about 150 miles.

Dec. 20—Arrived at Entebbe, Uganda, from Kisumu, via lake steamer, about 125 miles. On this trip the American flag was flown for the first time on Africa's inland sea.

Dec. 21—Left on 23-mile auto trip to Kampala.

Dec. 23—Left Kampala for Kinsinga, 70 miles. Secured two elephants.

Jan. 3—Arrived at Hoima, Uganda,

# A BIG WALKOUT IS THREATENED

WILL AFFECT ALL RAILROAD SYSTEMS BETWEEN CHICAGO AND PACIFIC COAST.

## FIREMEN DEMAND ARBITRATION

Railroad Manager Hopes for a Peaceful Adjustment of the Matter and Does Not Feel Slightest Apprehension Over Difficulty.

Chicago.—The threatened walkout of 25,000 firemen on practically all the railroad systems between Chicago and the Pacific coast reached a critical stage when W. S. Carter, president of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers, formally notified the railroads that if the entire controversy was not submitted to arbitration a strike would be inevitable.

Mr. Carter's letter of notification was endorsed by the brotherhood's committee, which represents the firemen on about 47 railroads, west, north-west and southwest of Chicago. The letter was sent to W. C. Nixon, general manager of the St. Louis & San Francisco railroad, who is chairman of the railroad general managers' committee.

After conferring with Mr. Nixon, O. L. Dickson, assistant to the president of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy road, gave out the following statement:

"We have received Mr. Carter's letter, which, to the laymen who are not thoroughly familiar with the methods of labor organizations, would appear to be somewhat serious and point to a strike. I wish to say that this is merely one of the methods unfortunately invoked in conducting such negotiations, and it is not likely that the men would sanction the action of their leaders in calling a strike over one or two technical points.

"We do not feel the slightest apprehension over the difficulty. The managers, in due time, will make definite answer to the firemen's committee, and we hope for a peaceful adjustment."

## PRESIDENT TAFT SHOWED DISTRESS

Feels Keenly the Embarrassment Incident to Suicide of His Brother-in-Law.

Pittsburg, Pa.—With as little display as possible and followed by President of the United States Taft as the most noted mourner, the body of Thomas McK. Laughlin, millionaire suicide, was laid to rest in Allegheny cemetery.

Pittsburg spent an excitable Sunday, since it was not known to the rank and file of Pittsburgers until they read the Sunday papers that the rich steel man had blown out his brains in the cellar of his palace on Woodlawn road.

Nor was it an altogether pleasant face presented by President Taft when he stepped from his private car here and into an auto to be whirled to the home of his late brother-in-law.

There was a frown on the face of the nation's chief executive as he uttered greetings to Inspector Peter Walsh of the Pittsburg police force, who had lined up 50 officers to protect him from the crowd.

It appeared to the observer that Mr. Taft had not slept well and that he felt keenly the embarrassing position following attempts made here to conceal the truth regarding the tragic end of Mr. Laughlin. It is asserted the president did not learn it was a case of suicide until he was on the train coming from Washington.

## HEROIC WORK OF CONVICTS

Fire Is Discovered in Penitentiary Near Pittsburg and Is Quickly Subdued.

Pittsburg, Pa.—While 750 of the 1,300 convicts in Riverside penitentiary were at chapel service fire was discovered in the great stocking shops of the institution and for a time the entire prison was threatened.

Heroic work on the part of convicts, headed by a murderer and members of the famous Barker-Karpis gang, helped hold the flames in check until the arrival of the fire department.

Had it not been for the speed with which a chapel meeting was converted into a fire brigade the prison would likely have gone up in smoke.

So remarkable was the work of convicts that Warden John Francis later addressed the prisoners as a body and thanked them for their good work. It is not unlikely that the fire fighting of some of the convicts will be brought before the state pardon board.

## Watson Sees Danger.

Atlanta, Ga.—Thomas E. Watson, populist leader, publishes an open letter warning southern whites that northern multimillionaires are trying to bring about social equality and race amalgamation.

## Awaiting Arrival of Roosevelt.

Khartum.—Khartum is now in gala attire awaiting the coming of Theodore Roosevelt, who, with the other members of the American hunting and scientific expedition, is on the last leg of the journey to this city.

# BALLINGER IS CONTRADICTED

CHIEF ENGINEER OF RECLAMATION SERVICE TESTIFIES.

Secretary Wanted Power Sites Restored Slowly So as Not to Attract Public Attention.

Washington.—A. P. Davis, chief engineer of the reclamation service, gave testimony before the Ballinger-Pinchot investigation Friday strongly against Secretary Ballinger. He said Mr. Ballinger had directed him to go slowly about restoring certain power sites on public lands to the public domain so as not to attract public attention.

Mr. Davis declared that in preparing lists of lands to be restored by Secretary Ballinger he felt that he was acting under mandatory orders from the secretary.

These lands had been withdrawn, witness said, by Secretary Garfield for the conservation of water power sites.

Mr. Ballinger, according to Davis, repeatedly gave verbal orders that lands so withdrawn should be prepared for restoration, as their withdrawal had been in direct violation of law and could not be sustained. No written orders, however, were ever issued.

Mr. Davis told in detail an interview he had with Mr. Ballinger at his hotel in March last, in which he criticized the conduct of the reclamation service and declared illegal the withdrawal of large areas of power sites.

Mr. Pepper brought out the fact that Mr. Davis in making his recommendations for restoration of the land withdrawn was acting upon the mandatory order of Secretary Ballinger. This mandatory order was given orally by Mr. Ballinger. Of his own volition Mr. Davis said he would have made no such recommendation.

This evidence was of especial importance because of the fact that Ballinger in his defense to the president stated that he acted in making these restorations upon the recommendation of the reclamation service.

Washington.—James R. Garfield, former secretary of the interior, testified Thursday before the Ballinger-Pinchot investigation committee that he did not believe the \$30,000,000 bond issue, recommended by President Taft to congress, was necessary for the proper forwarding of irrigation work in the west.

He said this in defense of the cooperative agreements he entered into with water users' associations and of the "reclamation certificates" he issued in evidence of work performed and which came to be known as "Garfield currency."

Mr. Garfield said Attorney General Wickersham and President Taft did not have the proper facts before them when they reached opinions adverse to the legality of the reclamation certificates, the use of which was stopped by Mr. Ballinger.

## BANKER PLACED ON TRIAL

Former Cashier of Tipton, Ind., Bank Is Charged with Embezzling \$100,000.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Charged with embezzling \$100,000 of the funds of the First National bank of Tipton, Ind., William H. Marker, formerly cashier of the bank, was placed on trial before a jury in the United States court of this district.

Marker's brother, Noah R. Marker, former assistant cashier of the bank, indicted jointly with him on the charge of complicity in the embezzlement, will have a separate trial.

The United States district attorney, Charles W. Miller, in his opening address to the jury said the government expected to prove, in addition to the embezzlement, that William H. Marker had misappropriated thousands of dollars of the cash of the bank for the benefit of several persons, including himself, and that he had made false reports of the condition of the bank to the comptroller of the treasury.

## KNOCK OUT COMMERCE COURT

Interstate Commission Substituted for Tribunal in Taft Bill by House Committee.

Washington.—The interstate commerce commission was substituted for the proposed court of commerce in the administration railroad bill by the house committee on interstate commerce.

## Dr. Fritch Goes to Prison.

Detroit, Mich.—Dr. George A. Fritch was sentenced to serve from 7½ to 15 years in the state penitentiary at Jackson for manslaughter in causing the death last August of Maybelle Millman of Ann Arbor.

## Senator Daniel Stricken.

Daytona, Fla.—United States Senator John W. Daniel of Virginia was stricken with paralysis here Wednesday. He is at a hospital and his physicians say he will recover if another stroke does not follow.

## Six Injured in a Collision.

Seattle, Wash.—Six persons were injured, two seriously, Friday, when a limited passenger train on the Puget sound electric railway ran into a freight train at Thomas station, two miles south of Kent.

## Negroes Boycott Street Cars.

Muskogee, Okla.—Negroes generally are boycotting the street cars of Muskogee as a result of the placing of officers on the cars to prevent trouble in enforcing the "Jim crow" law.

# What Is Happening Throughout the State

## GUN FIGHT IN HOTEL

Landlord Kills His Assailant After Being Fatally Wounded.

Berea, Ky.—Samuel Baker was shot and killed, and Marcus B. Bowlin, proprietor of the Commercial hotel here, was wounded fatally in a three-cornered affray in the hotel. Baker and a brother, Burnam Baker, raised a disturbance in the hotel, and, when Bowlin tried to quiet them, the latter, it is alleged, shot the hotelkeeper. Bowlin ran to a rear room where his wife handed him a shotgun. He returned to the lobby of the hotel and shot Samuel Baker dead. Burnam Baker was not injured. He fled.

## FINDING OF TAX BOARD FINAL.

Court of Appeals Renders Important Taxation Decision.

Frankfort, Ky.—Provided the taxpayer in this state is given notice of the sitting of the board of tax supervisors, the valuation placed upon the property of the taxpayer by the board is final. This opinion was given by the court of appeals in the case of the Star Milling Co. against the city of Nicholasville.

Frankfort, Ky.—State Inspector and Examiner Thatcher collected for the state in McCracken county from the officials who have failed to account for fees or other moneys which came into their hands a total of \$728.93, as follows: J. A. Miller, circuit court clerk, \$123.10; A. W. Bartley, county attorney, \$109.50; Judge Lightfoot, county judge, \$162.40; C. W. Emery, justice of the peace, \$10.20; J. W. Oglesby, sheriff, \$26.93.

Owensboro, Ky.—George Lear, of Muldenburg county, a few months ago filed a suit for \$20,000 damages against a number of prominent citizens, claiming that he had been whipped and beaten by them and forced to leave the state. The petition was dismissed, Lear having been paid just \$100. In commenting on the compromise Judge Evans scores the attorneys for both the plaintiff and defendants.

Covington, Ky.—Phenomenal Kraus was made defendant in a \$20,000 damage suit filed in the Kenton circuit court by Carrie L. Cochran. The plaintiff asserts that her husband, Louis Cochran, suffering pains about his left ear, went to Kraus for examination and diagnosis of his ailment and that he performed an operation, which was not proper.

Jackson, Ky.—William, Sam and June Jett, brothers of Curt Jett, now serving a life sentence in the penitentiary at Frankfort for complicity in the killing of J. B. Marcum, are circulating a petition and gathering signatures of the people of Jackson and Breathitt county with a view to securing a parole for Jett.

Covington, Ky.—Although he had an arm torn from its socket, two legs broken and other injuries about his body, Jacob Stogman, 22, Newport, lived for four hours before death relieved him of his agony. Stogman was the engineer of the Boone Tobacco Co. and was being held on the first floor when he was caught.

Louisville, Ky.—Albert A. Van Buren, a retired head of the Baldwin Piano Co., one of Louisville's best-known citizens, died after an extended illness. Mr. Van Buren formerly lived in Cincinnati, where he became a partner in the Baldwin firm and later took over the management of the Baldwin interests in this city.

Louisville, Ky.—Judgment was entered in the circuit court ordering the sale of the property of the Louisville and Evansville Packet Co. Notable among the claims allowed against the company is that of the Howard ship yards, of Jeffersonville, which has asserted maritime liens of \$17,000.

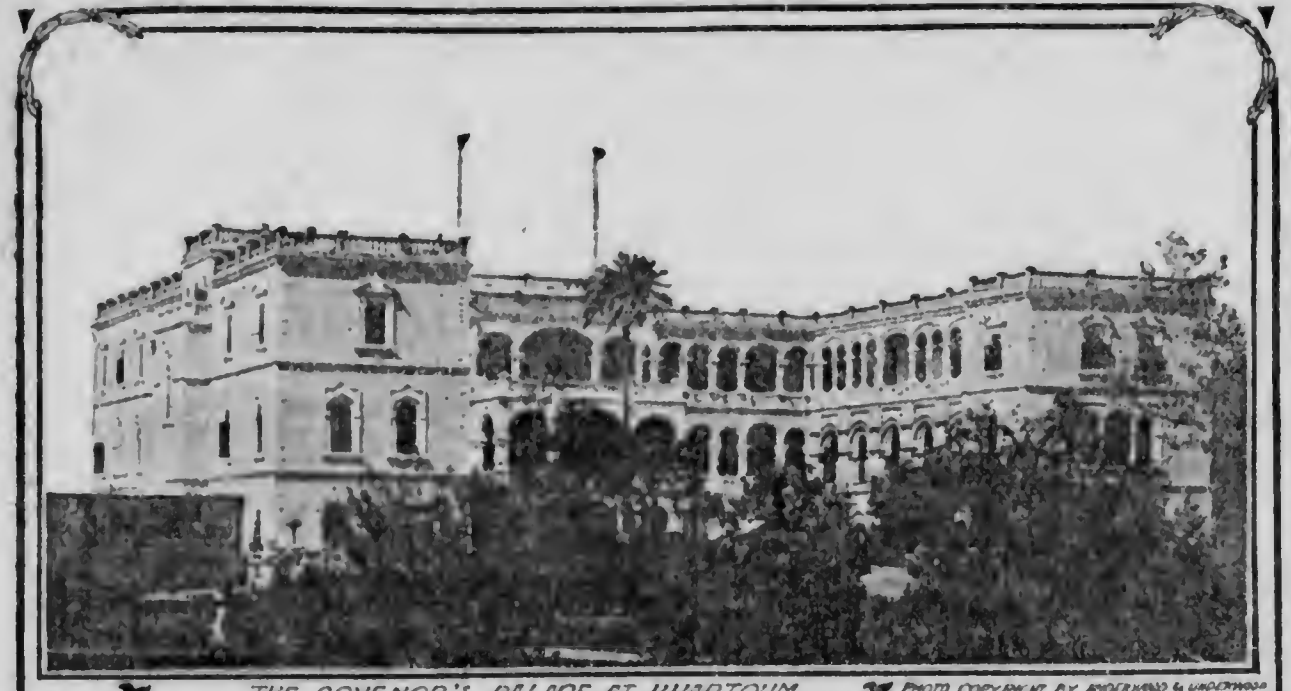
Mt. Sterling, Ky.—Three loads of tobacco belonging to James Reffitt, from Myers, Nicholas county, was stopped here by injunctions secured by the Burley Tobacco society. It is claimed that the tobacco was pooled and was brought here in the night to be sold to independent buyers.

Hopkinsville, Ky.—Smallpox has appeared at the Western Kentucky Asylum for the Insane, near this city, but only one case has developed, and Superintendent Gardiner promptly had the patient quarantined.

Covington, Ky.—Assistant District Attorney George Davidson and other officials of the federal court returned from Jackson. Of the 46 cases charged with selling liquor without a license the attorney secured 18 convictions.

Danville, Ky.—Because of fears that an attempt would be made to lynch him, Frank Crabtree, under sentence of life imprisonment for the murder of Andrew Ramsey, in Pulaski county last December, was brought here from Somerset.

Lexington, Ky.—Will Lyons, the negro who is charged with the killing of Jesse Clark, another of his race, here, was captured at Danville. Lyons insists that Clark was intoxicated, started a fight with him and shot him self.



THE GOVERNOR'S PALACE AT KHARTUM

PHOTO COPYRIGHT BY UNDERWOOD & LLOYD

eral's palace. Many forms of entertainment have been prepared by Sir Reginald for his guests.

## Was Remarkable Journey.

Col. Roosevelt's arrival at Khartum completed one of the most notable journeys since the days of Livingstone and Stanley. The visit to the dark continent and the invasion of the lair of the lion, tiger, elephant and rhinoceros has been remarkable because of the escape of Col. Roosevelt and his aides from the deadly contagious diseases that hunt the jungles. Up to the time of his arrival there had been no serious accidents.

The town of Khartum is a mass of color. Flags of Egypt, England and America are everywhere, and the expedition has been probably appreciated nothing more than the opportunity of visiting this historical spot.

## Khartum Historical Spot.

Khartum is virtually built around the grave of "Chinese" Gordon. The city itself is a gigantic monument to that soldier's deeds and his heroic death. In the center of it stands his effigy in bronze, mounted on a camel, gazing with fixed eyes out toward the desert which mocked him during the terrible year that he lay there waiting for relief. Behind the statue stands the British governor's palace, an imposing structure in the Gothic style, typical of British power and British permanence.

Not far away is the Gordon Memorial college, a school built with funds raised by Gen. Kitchener by subscription throughout Great Britain, in which the Sudanese newer generation is trained for service in the government which conquered its fathers. Everywhere throughout the city the name Gordon appears. There is the Gordon hotel, the Gordon drive and up the White Nile the Gordon tree. Gordon's memory will live so long as Khartum exists. The British have transformed the city of his death into a memorial to his glory that can laugh at time.

Khartum stands at the confluence of the White and Blue Niles, and some day with the development of the wilderness south of it will become a metropolis as important to the commerce of Africa as Chicago is to the commerce of North America. Properly speaking, however, the city itself does not extend beyond the banks of the Blue Nile. The river passes directly through the city, and along its banks, fronted by the barracks of the British soldiers, lies a magnificent driveway three miles in length.

Northwest of Khartum is Omdur-



Mrs. Roosevelt.

some reference to the character of the country through which he biked, rode or hoisted, and a partial list of the animals killed by his party, is as follows:

March 23.—Sailed from New York for Naples, 4,176 miles.

March 30.—Arrived at the Azores.

April 2.—Arrived at Gibraltar.

April 5.—Arrived at Naples.

April 6.—After being received by King Victor Emmanuel, sailed for Momhassa, British East Africa, 4,121 miles.

April 15.—Arrived at Aden, Arabia.

April 21.—Arrived at Momhassa and received with honors by the provincial governor.

April 22.—Left Momhassa by rail for Kapiti plains and the ranch of Sir Alfred Pesse on the Athi river for short shooting expeditions. About 270 miles. Secured two widebeest, two gazelle, five other antelope, six lions, three giraffe, one zebra, one rhino, a warthog and a hartebeest.

May 15.—Rode to W. H. McMillan's "Juja farm," a full day's journey, for short expeditions. Secured two impala, several antelope, a water huck, a leopard, a rhino and a hippopotamus.

## Bag More Big Game.

May 20.—Rode from McMillan's to the adjoining Hentley ranch for buffalo hunting among the papyrus swamps. Twelve miles. Secured four buffalo, four hartebeest, two zebra, two gazelle and a warthog.

May 26.—Rode from the Hentley ranch to McMillan's town house at Nairobi. A day's jaunt.

June 3.—Left by rail for Kijabe, 44 miles.

after a 57-mile trip from Kijabe.

Jan. 4.—Left for Umtata, 27 miles.

Jan. 7.—Left on steam launch for Wadiali and Rhino camp. Belgian Congo, about 72 miles. Secured several white rhinos and a buffalo.

Feb. 3.—Left Wadiali for Nimule, about 54 miles.

Feb. 4.—Arrived at Nimule, Uganda.

Feb. 7.—Left Nimule for Gondokoro, a 108-mile march through almost unbroken jungle.

Feb. 17.—Arrived at Gondokoro, Upper Sudan.

## Expedition Breaks Up.

Feb. 26.—Expedition broke up and porters returned to Uganda.

Feb. 28.—Roosevelt left Gondokoro via steamboat for Khartum, more than 800 miles to the north.

March 11.—Arrived at Renk, about two days' journey by boat, south of Khartum.

March 14.—Reached Khartum, the end of his journey on the Nile, and was greeted by Mrs. Roosevelt and daughter, Miss Ethel.

## Homeward Bound.

The arranged program for the remainder of Col. Roosevelt's homeward journey is as follows:

Will arrive at Alexandrin, Egypt, on March 29.

Will arrive at Gibraltar on April 2, and at Naples on April 10.

On April 14 he will reach Paris, where a great national reception has been planned, which will continue through his three days' stay in the French capital.

On April 17 he will go to Vienna, where he will be the guest of the International Sporting exhibition, and at which place he will meet sportsmen from all over the world.

On May 10 he is scheduled to be in Berlin as the guest of the emperor and the faculty of the University of Berlin.

May 12 he is to arrive at Christinna as the guest of King Gustav of Sweden and of the nation.

On May 15 he will arrive in London as the guest of the English people and King Edward, and has already been voted the freedom of the city.

June 15 he arrives at New York, where he will be greeted by delegations from all over the nation and received by President Taft.

## One on Him.

Howitt.—They say that in the next world we shall do the same we do in this.

Jewett.—But you will find it too hot to stay long in one place and I don't see how you can continue to be at end seat bog.



# East Kentucky Correspondence News You Get Nowhere Else

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly.

We are sorry that several correspondents will not find their letters in the paper this week, and others will find theirs badly cut down. They came too late to get them all in. The last comers we had to throw away, and some that were pretty late we cut down so that we could use a part. There is so much correspondence now a days, anyway, that we must ask the correspondents not to send anything that is not important.

## JACKSON COUNTY.

**ISAACS.**  
Isaacs, March 11.—Mr. H. C. Davis has been working for Mr. Tom Hunley of Moores Creek.—Dr. J. A. Mahaffey, and Dr. G. C. Goodman performed an operation on Jerry York and Johnnie Ison a few days ago. The former had an ulcer cut off of his shoulder.—Mr. J. L. Isaacs is seriously ill with pneumonia.—Mr. Geo. Davis was the guest of Mr. Geo. Field Friday.—Mr. Green Steed and wife have moved to Pond Lick.—The Rev. J. G. Allen was called to Mr. James Chestnut's on Sexton's Creek because of sickness.—Mr. and Mrs. Lum Moore and Mrs. Bettie Pennington were the guests of Mr. Jerry York Sunday.—There is prayer meeting at Annville every Thursday night. Everybody invited to come.—Mr. D. B. Morris and wife of Perry County are visiting relatives of this place.—Mrs. Martha Moore of Hamilton, O., returned to her father's in bad health.—Mr. Geo. Langdon visited Mr. Geo. Davis Thursday.—Mrs. Ike Fox died Thursday week of consumption.—Mrs. Esther Allen is much better.—Mr. Peas Isaacs will depart for Canada very soon.—Mr. G. C. Purkey and Mr. and Mrs. Levi Purkey were guests of Mrs. Mary E. Purkey Sunday.—Mr. Richard Hunley has gone to Illinois to spend the summer.

## TYNER.

Tyner, March 6.—Everybody took advantage of the dry weather and planted out garden fast week.—Mr. Ed Vaughn purchased a half interest in the Moore-Bullock saw mill for which he paid \$230. The name of the firm is now the Moore & Vaughn Lumber Co.—Mr. and Mrs. Robert Welch of Mildred have moved into uncle Jacob Miller's property known as the Brumback place.—Any one wishing to buy seed potatoes would do well to call on G. W. Moore as he has got 20 bushels for sale.—Mr. W. R. Rader will farm this season for J. H. Jones.—George E. Moore lost old Joe his fine gray mule last week.—Mr. Preston Dunigan is very sick.—J. G. Morris will back cross ties for Harry Moore next week.—Fred Jones who has been attending the S. B. M. S. at London this winter is at home sick with the measles.—Mr. Alfred Rader is working for Bob Moore of Olin.—Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Moore were visiting at Mildred Sunday.—C. W. Davidson of Welchburg was a welcome visitor at Tyner today.—Mr. W. M. Dunigan has dismissed his school and gone to farming.—Willie Vaughn caught his fingers under a belt at his father's saw mill, luckily they pried the belt off in time to save his fingers.

## ANNVILLE.

Annville, March 14.—School began Monday at the new college with an attendance of about forty pupils. Two teachers, Mrs. Worthington, with the Normal class and Lee J. Webb with the Intermediate.—Mr. and Mrs. Roy E. Rader returned from Mt. Vernon Saturday. They have been visiting Mr. G. M. Ballard.—The Rev. Pearl Hacker and Wm. Johnston filled their regular appointment here Saturday and Sunday.—Mattie Medlock and Mrs. Wm. Worthington went to McKee Monday on business.—Miss Cora Johnston visited Lizzie Ingram and attended Sunday school in the new building.—Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Johnston attended church service at this place.—Mr. and Mrs. Frank King have moved to Peoples where Mr. King will work in the cross tie business.—Mr. Walter Medlock and U. S. Myers have gone on an extended drumming trip to the mountains.—Frank Morris Minnie and Nora Price and Jas. Hundley from Parrot are attending school here.—There was quite an excitement in town last week when the Rev. Isaac Mesler's team became frightened and ran away. No damage done.

## KERBY KNOB.

Kerby Knob, March 14.—We all were very sorry to see our school close at this place, March 11th.—Mr. Allie Powell is very ill with pneumonia fever. Dr. Baker of Bear Wallow is waiting on him.—Miss Nannie Williams was the guest of Miss Rena and Nora Powell Saturday night.—Miss Laura Carpenter is able to be out again.—Mr. Bee Williams was very sick Saturday night.—Miss Rena Powell gave the boys and girls a social Saturday night. They

all had a nice time. We all are very sorry to see Miss Rena leave. She is going to Ohio to stay with her brother.—Miss Myrtle Click visited her aunt Mrs. Isaac Dean today.—Mr. Curt Lane of Bear Wallow took dinner with Mr. James Click Sunday and was the guest of Mr. G. W. Johnson Sunday night.—Mr. Walter Williams had a tie hacking Saturday. He had ten bands and got lots of work done.—Mr. and Mrs. James Baker of Hugh were the guests of Mrs. Jamea Williams Saturday night.

## ORPHEA.

Orpha, March 13.—The new church bouse at New Zion is about finished and there will be services there the fourth Saturday in each month. The Rev. J. S. Ward will move to Hamilton, Ohio shortly. We are sorry to lose him and will miss his eloquent sermons.—Arthur Bryant is very sick with pneumonia.—Patrick Mayse is about ready to move into his new house.—Mrs. Annie Mayse and son have rented a place from Patrick Mayse.—Mr. Jas. Botner will soon occupy his farm that he bought from Jesse Brandenburg.—Logan Farmer is building a new house near New Zion church.—J. R. Bailey is doing a fine business with his saw mill cutting ties for the Ohio Valley Tie Co.—James and Joe Isaacs are making ties for Englisb and Co.—James Campbell is building a new house and Patrick Brewer will move to Campbell's old place.—Miss Cora Madden and brother were the guests of the Misses Ruby and Ollie Farmer Saturday night.—Mrs. Provie Campbell was visiting her sister in law, Mrs. Malva Farmer Sunday.—Mr. Isaac Mayse of Laurel Co., has moved to the Peleg Mayse place. We are glad to welcome him in our neighborhood.—We are sorry to hear of so many boys having whiskey in this vicinity and hope that the Revenue men will get up with all the illicit stills and whiskey sellers and then our boys would not be drunk any more.

## ROCKCASTLE COUNTY DISPUTANTA.

Disputanta, March 7.—Mr. J. P. Phelps who has been holding a series of meetings at Clear Creek has returned to his home at Cartersville.—Miss Lula Waddle of Rockford spent Sunday night with friends at Disputanta.—Mr. F. W. Taylor of Berea was at this place Monday on business.—Mr. and Mrs. Sam Coffey of Wildie visited Mr. and Mrs. G. V. Owen Saturday and Sunday.—Virgie Payno visited her cousin Miss Mattie McGuire of Berea last week.—Mr. Jno. Rogers of Georgetown is visiting his half brother, Mr. Hiram Thatcher of this place.—Mr. and Mrs. Henry Abney expect to start for Blanche soon.—Mr. Stanley Payne has returned from school at Berea.

## WILDIE.

Wildie, March 14.—Born to the wife of Mr. Albert Reynolds a fine boy, March 11.—Mrs. Elie Manas is very low.—Mrs. James Aldrich is visiting her sister Mrs. A. B. Reynolds at Livingston.—Mr. G. C. Hines visited friends at this place last week.—Mr. Jas. Aldrich was in Berea last week on business.—Mrs. W. A. Coffey visited her brother Mr. J. H. Reynolds Saturday and Sunday.—Mr. and Mrs. Johnnie Crawford visited her father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. H. Brannan Saturday and Sunday.—Mr. Durl and Tom Mink are very ill with typhoid fever.—Mr. Jack and Alfred Wood were with home folks from Saturday till Sunday.—Mr. T. G. Reynolds is sick.

## ROCKFORD.

Rockford, March 14.—Miss Reta McCollum and Mr. L. P. Martin were married Friday, the Rev. J. W. Lambert officiated. They expect to make their home in Knox County.—J. W. Todd bought a nice mare of Henry Bowman for \$135.—Mr. and Mrs. Dalt Waddle are visiting relatives near this place. They lived at Richmond and news reached them yesterday that their house and all they had was burned.

## CONWAY.

Conway, March 14.—Mr. and Mrs. Charles Bowman, Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Bowman and Mrs. Rhett Hlatt spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Bowman.—Silas Dalley and family of Mt. Vernon have moved to Conway.—Eld. J. N. Culton of Richmond preached here Sunday night. There will be preaching here again the first Sunday night in April.—Mrs. Nancy Dalton and son Bob of Welchburg are visiting her daughter, Mrs. Alice Bowman.—Mr. and Mrs. Harden Sparkman are well satisfied with their new home which they purchased from I. A. Bowman.—Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Dalley have moved to their new home which they purchased from the Round Stone Land Co.—J. H. Bowman sold a mare to J. W. Todd of Rockford for \$135.—Mr. I

A. Bowman and wife are visiting their son, S. P. Bowman at Mount Vernon.—R. P. Gabbard has returned from the burial of his father on Sexton Creek.—Mr. H. H. Dalley has completed his new barn which is a good one.—Mrs. Sophia Dalley who has been sick is able to be out again.—Mr. Troy Dalley is about done turning for corn.—Mrs. Wm. Hayes is very sick.

## BOONE.

Boone, March 14.—There was meeting in Fairview church Saturday and Sunday. Services by the Rev. C. C. Wilson.—Mr. Lee Wren recently moved to the property belonging to Mr. Geo. Wren.—Mr. Geo. Lamb was visiting relatives in Madison County Saturday and Sunday.—Mr. and Mrs. T. P. Chasteen visited relatives at Wildie Sunday.—Mr. and Mrs. B. Chasteen were the guests of the family of Mr. J. Levett on Sunday.—Thos. Kidwell was in this vicinity Sunday.—A. D. Levett returned to Richmond Sunday after a pleasant visit with home folks at this place.—Miss Jennie Chasteen was the guest of Miss Rena and Mary Smith on Sunday.—Miss Pearl Linville of Rockford was in our midst on Sunday last.—Mr. James Lambert is expected home soon.—Mr. Sam Lambert railroad foreman at Richmond was here over Sunday.—Mr. Wm. Gadd returned home last Friday.—Mr. John Wren made a business trip to Berea one day last week.

## MADISON COUNTY SILVER CREEK.

Silver Creek, March 15.—We are having a good deal of sickness at this place.—Died March 7, the little five months infant of Mr. and Mrs. Willie Huff. We extend our sympathy to the bereaved parents.—Died Mar. 13th the little nine months old child of Rev. and Mrs. C. Nash. We extend our sympathy to the bereaved parents and the rest of the family, who are yet sick with the measles.—The Rev. Ed. Honeycutt and wife and baby are very sick with measles.—Mr. and Mrs. Ray Huff of Kerby Knob are visiting relatives at this place.

## BIG HILL.

Big Hill, March 12.—Editor of The Citizen Dear Sir:—To my many friends and relatives who read The Citizen I would like to say a few words thru your valuable paper in regard to my health.

I was sick for about six weeks and came near death. This was spoken of in The Citizen and I just want to say that now I am well and going about my business as usual. I also want to thank my good neighbors and doctors for their good attention to me during my illness.

A few news items, Uncle Joseph Reece is very poorly with lagrippe.—Doctor Settle is suffering with a severe pain in his head.—Most every farmer in this country is preparing to raise a crop of tobacco.—S. C. Carrier is building the largest tobacco barn in this end of the county.—Mrs. E. E. Brookman has been visiting her parents the last few days.—Our clever Little Jim Coyle is clerking in Berea.

## M. D. Settle.

Big Hill, March 14.—The Rev. J. W. Persona filled his regular appointment Saturday and Sunday at Pilot Knob church.—Sunday school at Pilot school house Sunday evening at 2 o'clock.—Preaching every Sunday night by R. L. Ambrose and others at Pilot school house.—Miss Martha Powell and her brother Charley of Kingston spent Saturday and Sunday with their brother Lawrence at this place.—Mr. Joseph Reece, Sr., of this place is very sick.—Farmers have begun to turn the soil and prepare for farming.—Mrs. Ollie Terrill who has been sick so long passed away the 9th of March and was laid to rest in the Johnson graveyard. She lived a Christian life, was a member of the Glade church. She had been sick since the 15th of last August. She bore her suffering with patience until the end. She was formerly known as Della Johnson. She had been married about five years. She leaves a husband and two children and a host of friends to mourn her loss, which she asked to meet her in heaven.

"Sleep on sweet Della and take thy rest,  
God called thee home, He thought it best."

Mr. James Coyle who has been clerking for J. W. Richardson at this place so long is clerking in Berea.—J. W. Richardson of this place is yet very poorly.—J. W. Richardson's mother is very ill and has been for some time.—J. H. Settle and wife from Kerby Knob spent Saturday and Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. M. D. Settle.—J. W. Parsons took dinner at Philip Hayes Sunday.

## GARRARD COUNTY.

## PAINT LICK.

Paint Lick, March 13.—Mr. G. B. Gabbard was the guest of his son Reuben Gabbard of Big Hill last Saturday night.—The Rev. Mr. Tussey filled his regular appointment at Wallace's chapel last Sunday, March 13.—Mr. Elihu Bicknell held his sale last Saturday, March 12. Stock sold well. Corn sold from \$3.65 to \$3.80

per barrel.—Earnest Gabbard was the guest of G. B. Gabbard's family last Saturday night.—Hogs are \$9 per hundred when there are any for sale at all.—Mrs. O. L. Gabbard and baby Ted visited her father and mother Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Blanton of Berea last Saturday night.—Mr. Jno. Gabbard and two sons Wiley and Wesley of Jackson County were the guests of G. B. Gabbard last Wednesday night.

## OWSLEY COUNTY.

**RICKETOWN.**  
Ricketown, March 12.—James R. Gabbard left March 2nd for Hamilton, O., to visit his brother Meredith who lives there.—Mrs. Fannie Johnson, wife of Pearl Johnson died March 9th. She leaves a husband and eight children.—Mrs. Maggie Wilson wife of Philip Wilson, Jr., is very low with pneumonia fever. She is not expected to live.—Born to the wife of Mr. Bill Wilson of Cow Creek a fine boy.—The new gasoline mill of this place is progressing nicely.—Mrs. Lucy Callahan wife of Lee Callahan is low with pneumonia.—Misses McGaffick and Brownlee of Cow Creek visited Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Gabbard Sunday.—Miss Lucy Gabbard who is attending school at Cow Creek visited home folks the last of this week.

## TRAVELERS REST.

Travelers Rest, March 11.—A good many farmers have been sowing oats and grass, and planting Irish potatoes.—The women have been hustling around planting garden seeds, as the weather has been fine for a few days.—S. A. Caudell went to Booneville last Saturday on business.—Mr. J. H. Deeds and wife, Mrs. Jno. Botner, Miss Marvella Price and Miss Gracie Botner were the guests of Mrs. S. A. Caudell last Sunday.—Mr. W. P. Minter and M. F. Botner moved from this place last week. The former went to West Virginia and the latter to Hamilton, Ohio.—Many people in this section have lagrippe and bad colds.—S. A. Caudell, Jas. McQueen, Bob Campbell, Eugene Garrett and Jessie Moyers are the lucky ones out of 17 applicants who passed the census examination.

## ESTILL COUNTY.

**LOCUST BRANCH.**  
Locust Branch, March 14.—Miss Alice Revis was taken suddenly ill yesterday with a hard chill.—Mr. Robert Kelly who has been ill with lagrippe is slowly improving.—D. W. Geary is still in bed.—Dr. Harrison is riding continually as there is quite a lot of sickness in the neighborhood.—The warm weather we had the first of March brought the snakes in early.—Mr. P. B. Campbell on March 6th killed a rattlesnake with nine rattles and a button.—Alva Baker and Hiram of Big Hill were welcome guests at H. G. Bicknell's Sunday.—Mr. Jake Herndon of Madison County was in this vicinity last week trading.—U. S. Marshals made a raid on parties near Combs last week and recognized several to appear before Circuit Court at Richmond. These parties are supposed to be retelling whisky.—Mr. U. S. Coyle of this place is erecting a large store house and will sell goods cheap, he says.—Mr. H. G. Bicknell bought of Lexington Dry Goods Co. a nice line and a bill of shoes from a Knoxville house and invites the public to call on him for bargains.

## AGENT IN CLAY AND LESLIE.

Taylor Muncy, the well known and popular agent of The Citizen, is now working in Leslie and Clay Counties, and meeting a very cordial reception from all the good people there. He will be at Goose Rock, Manchester, Hooker, and Pigeon Roost between March 21 and 25, and at Asher, War Branch, White Sandy Fork, Skidmore, Knuckles, Bare Creek and Brightshade between the 26th and April 2nd. He will be glad to see at those places all who wish to subscribe for The Citizen, and particularly all who are now taking the paper but have not paid for it. Also, if there are any complaints because of not getting the paper regularly or any other trouble, he will be glad to hear from them.

## CLAY COUNTY.

**SPRING CREEK.**  
Spring Creek, March 14.—Born to the wife of Alvin Smith a fine girl.—Mrs. R. C. Ford died on the second day of this month at her home near Middleboro. She was well known in Clay County as a daughter of T. T. Garred. She leaves many friends and relatives to mourn her loss.—Miss Dora Sizemore is very ill with consumption and is not expected to live.—Mr. Lloyd Smith who has been attending school at Onedia, returned home on account of the small-pox.

## ALGER.

Alger, March 8.—Many people are gardening these pleasant days.—Mr. Nathan Cope moved to Indian Creek last Sunday.—Oscar Woods and family left here the other day for Goose Creek where he expects to make his future home.—Rance Woods and Wm. Campbell have finished hauling their logs and have begun rafting them.—Elihu Singleton had a working last week and got a fine days work done.

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Pure...



Royal  
Baking Powder  
Improves the flavor  
and adds to the  
healthfulness  
of the food

ROYAL  
BAKING  
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Absolutely Pure

—Morse Combs had a house raising last Saturday and had a fine dinner.—Mrs. Martha Bowman, Andy Edwards and wife, Viney and Juda Clay visited Mrs. C. L. Woods last Sunday.—Mrs. Elizabeth Burns was the guest of S. E. Baker last Sunday.—Mrs. E. V. Napier and daughter visited Mrs. Fannie Kelley Sunday.—Mr. Caleb Powers spoke at the Road Run school house last Friday, making a fine speech to a large crowd.—Fus Campbell passed thru here today on his way to Onedia.—E. V. Napier is doing hustling work in the picture business.—Ad Sandlin finished hauling ties today.—John Allen's wife is ill with consumption.—Abner Linker from Indian Creek visited S. E. Baker last Sunday night.

## VINE.

Vine, March 10.—The fine weather is stirring up the farmers.—M. J. Ferguson is out again after a long illness.—James Williams is very ill at present with lagrippe.—Mr. and Mrs. John Whitmore have come back to Clay County from Tennessee and are preparing to move to Maulden.—Mr. Will Browning is very ill with cancer on his nose.—Miss Lizzie Ferguson is staying with her brother this week of Maulden.—Mrs. Dan Parker and daughter of Big Sexton took dinner with Mrs. M. L. Ferguson on the third.—Mr. and Mrs. Faith Ties of Harboursville are visiting Mrs. Ties' parents at this place, Mrs. Jim Broys. They brought lots of music with them. A graphophone, guitar, banjo and a fiddle.—Mr. B. F. Downey lost three fine young ewes lately.—Henry Fields lost a fine young filly the other day, the cause we have not heard.—Misses Julia Ferguson and Ollie Whitmore spent Wednesday evening with Mrs. Jim Broys, and reported the music fine.—The Rev. Pat Riley is holding a protracted meeting at Mt. Olive this week.—Mr. Jim Chestnut is very low with something like dropsy, and not expected to live long.—John Wilder's family has been on the sick list for the past week.—C. C. Clark says if you want nice cheap goods, come to his store at Vine.

## Lexington, Neb.

Lexington, Neb., March 9.—We are having fine weather now but have had the worst winter in several years.—Wheat is greatly damaged but how much is not fully known yet.—The grass has started up, and hay has taken a tumble from \$2 to \$3 on the ton.—Corn is worth 60 cents a bushel, hogs \$9.75 a hundred in Lexington.—The Methodist meeting at New Hope was well attended and several have resolved to try to lead a Christian life.—The Literary Society at Joslin is growing rapidly each week. The subject for debate for next Friday night is, "Which is the most pleasure, single or married life."—Wishing the readers of the Citizens success.

## INTERESTING COMMUNICATIONS.

Delaware City, Del.,  
March 4, 1910.

Dear Editor:—  
I have been a subscriber to the Citizen for four years. I will ask you to publish a letter for me.

Dear Friends:—  
I will write a line to you, I am a native of Kentucky but I have not been much in my home State in the last 4 years. I am in Delaware now. We are having nice weather here at this writing and a good prospect for a good peach crop, as you all know that Delaware is noted for its peaches.

I would thank some reader from Orpha, Ky., if they will write up the news from Orpha as there don't seem to be any correspondent from that place.

The fishing at this place is good now as the herring is running, and duck shooting on the Delaware river is good. You can see hunters with loads of ducks most every day. This is also a good place for sturgeon. Sturgeon is the name of a fish we have here, the season will be open the first of May. You can see fisher-

men with one fish that will weigh 150 to 200 pounds. Some of them are worth \$200 on the market.

Well I will say good bye to you all. I hope to see some news from Orpha in the next edition.

Kentuckian.

Middletown, Ohio.

March 4, 1910.

Dear editor and readers of The Citizen:—

I will drop you a few lines. This is one of the most thriving towns in the state of Ohio. The recent panic did not have any effect on Middletown where other places had so many idle people with no work and none to be had at any price.

Middletown is improving every year. The American Rolling mill is the main plant. They manufacture sheet iron and galvanized iron roofing, also galvanized sewer pipe and sheet bars. And a sight to see is to look at the old scrap iron they have piled up in their yards. Thousands and thousands of tons of scraps from nails to thrashing machines.

We have 5 or 6 large paper mills which gives a great many employment. Will say if any one wants work this year and can come here they certainly can get it, as there is another large plant of the American Rolling mill going up and men are scarce here at present.

Thanking the editor for his kindness in forwarding my paper to Middletown, I will close with best wishes and kind regards to all. I remain as ever,  
Jas. Click.

212 East Third Street.

## KENTUCKY AND HER WOMEN.

What's the matter with Kentucky?  
Why does she lag behind  
In all the ways of progress  
Known to the better kind?

Her past's a blaze of glory,  
A picture in a book  
Of heroes and statesmen;  
Her present needs the hook.

Her mountains meet the sunrise,  
Her lands are known to fame,  
Her pastures are a wonder,  
Her prisons are a shame.

Her writers and her artists  
Stand in the world's white light,  
And thousands of her people  
Can neither read nor write.

Her women and her horses  
And whiskey take the lead,  
But in most other matters  
There seem to be a need.

Her women—ah, now listen!  
Her women, if they would,  
Could grasp the situation  
And certainly make good!

But will her women do it?  
Have they the spirit true  
To take hold and accomplish  
What man has failed to do?

Say, women of Kentucky,  
Of old you showed the way,  
And there is no less reason  
To do the same to-day.

—W. J. Lampton.

GO YEARS' EXPERIENCE

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